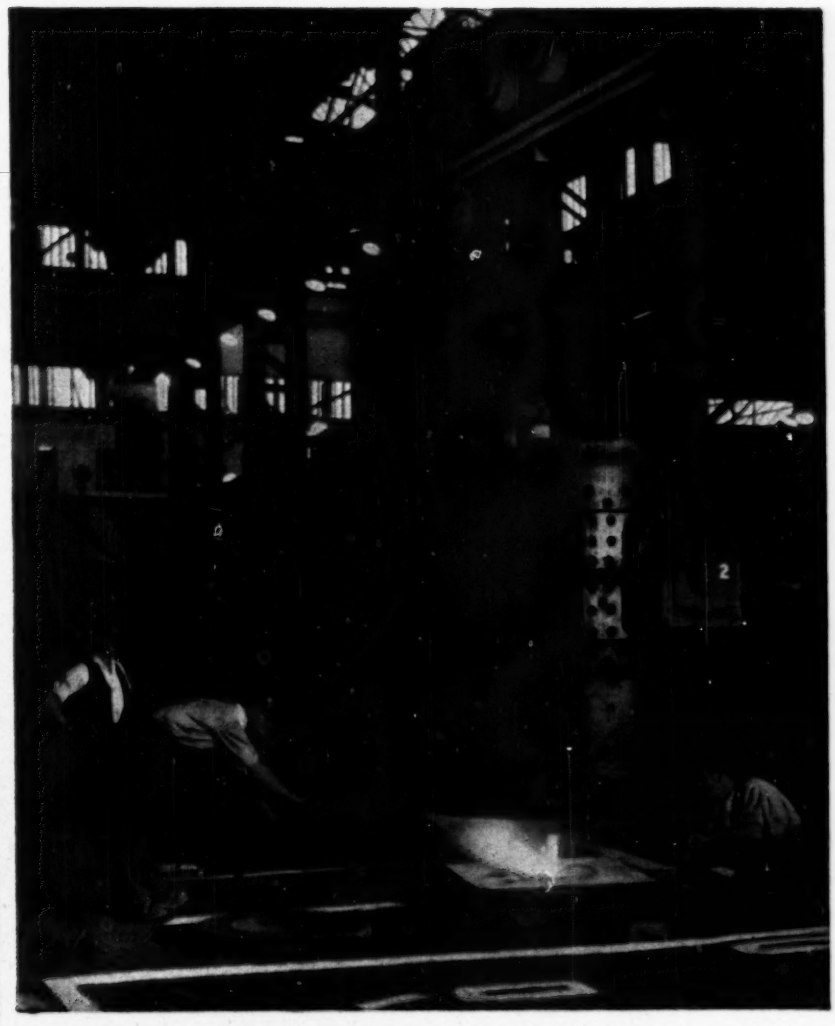
Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184, No. 3453 24 May 1963



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Board of Trade Journal

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Assets and Liabilities of Hire Purchase Finance Companies

THE FIRST OF A NEW series of quarterly surveys of the assets and liabilities of the hire-purchase finance companies was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 19, 1962, and later articles have brought the figures up to December 31, 1962. Recently further discussions have been held with several of the larger finance houses about the questionnaire used for the inquiry and as a result it has been possible to improve the usefulness of the figures. The first improvement relates to the statistics of loans between companies (or branches) of a group of companies – 'inter-company accounts'. Returns are received from the 'operating units' (i.e. branches, company, or group of companies) which make monthly returns of hire-purchase business to the Board of Trade, and respondents are asked to include in the return assets with or liabilities to other companies or branches in the group whose business is not covered by the return. These inter-company accounts have in previous returns been included under various headings in the questionnaire. During recent months some finance companies have introduced a larger measure of central control into their organization and a single quarterly return is being received in place of the two or more returns previously received. In such cases, loans on inter-company account, previously shown on the separate individual returns, no longer appear on the consolidated return. To give a truer picture of loans made in the ordinary way of business and to prevent the figures being affected by these 'institutional' arrangements, companies are now being asked to provide separate figures of loans on inter-company account and these have been eliminated from the figures in the accompanying table. Assets in the form of such loans (excluded from the table) amounted to £74 million at December 1962. In the previous article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 1, £54 million of these inter-company accounts was included under 'other advances and loans', £16 million under 'trade investments and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries' and £4 million under 'assets with United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks'. Similarly, the accompanying table excludes liabilities on inter-company account, which amounted to £69 million at December 31, 1962; of this £58 million was previously shown under 'borrowing from United Kingdom financial institutions' and £11 million under 'borrowing from United Kingdom non-financial companies'.

Secondly, a new heading 'unearned finance charges' has been introduced the counterpart of which is included as an asset in 'hire-purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding'. This item represents the 'service charge' element which will accrue to the finance company from future repayments under hire-purchase contracts. These had previously been excluded by most of the respondents from the figures of 'issued capital and reserves', but £9 million of the total issued capital and reserves of £151 million at December 31, 1962, shown in the last article represented such charges.

The returns now being received thus present a more realistic picture of the amount of business being done by the companies. 'Other advances and loans' amount to about 10 per cent. of the amount of hire-purchase advances made by the companies. Inquiries of companies reveal that among the business included under this heading are ships' mortgages, loans to property companies to cover estate development, short-term loans to industrial companies (for example, to meet tax demands), loans to garages to extend premises, etc., and loans made to motor dealers to enable them to hold stocks of motor cars. The last is by far the most important item under this heading. The general practice appears to be that stocking loans are secured (in some cases collaterally) by three-month bills drawn by the finance house on the trader and accepted by him. It does not appear to be the practice among the finance companies to discount these traders' acceptances in the market.

The new figures make it clear that the finance companies are obtaining the resources with which to finance their business from a wide range of depositors. Of total deposits of around £330 million, over one-third comes from non-financial companies and about a quarter from overseas residents. The balance is fairly equally spread between deposits from banks, financial institutions and other residents in the United Kingdom. But it is thought that a high proportion of the deposits by United Kingdom banks are in fact made on behalf of overseas residents.

Apart from borrowing on deposit the finance companies depend to a considerable extent on borrowing from banks, either by way of bank advances or by drawing bills. The figure of around £80 million shown as borrowed from United Kingdom banks is considerably lower than the figures published by the British Bankers' Association of advances by their members to hire-purchase finance companies. The explanation of the difference between the two sets of figures appears to lie partly in advances by banks to hire-purchase subsidiaries (and in some cases branches) of retailing and manufacturing companies which are not

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Front Cover Photograph

Casting alloy steel forging ingots at Firth Brown Ltd's Sheffield work typifies the present day trends in the production of high quality steels. Precise control of temperature and composition and high standards of cleanness are essential in the manufacture of Firth Brown forged steel rolls now exported to over 40 countries throughout the world. The reproduction appears in the publicity material published by the firm in English, French and German.

Hire Purchase (*Continued*)

covered by the present quarterly returns of assets and liabilities of finance houses.

Lower level of business in the first quarter

The amount of hire-purchase and other instalment credit outstanding fell from £622 million at the end of 1962 to £613 million at the end of March 1963, but the fall was offset to some extent by an increase of £5 million in other advances and loans. At the same time holdings of marketable securities which at the end of December stood at the exceptionally high figure of £17 million, was reduced to £9 million. Of these totals, about £5 million was in Government or Government guaranteed securities at both dates.

Thus the total of selected assets fell by roughly £15 million between December and March and this was fairly closely matched by a fall in deposit borrowing on the one hand and in debt by way of bills discounted on the other. Deposit borrowing fell by £5 million to £332 million mainly reflecting a reduction in deposits from non-financial companies, while bills discounted fell from £65 million to £59 million.

The new figures of unearned finance charges show that these amount to roughly 10 per cent. of the hire-purchase and other instalment credit outstanding, although the percentage varies quite widely from company to company. Issued capital and reserves, as shown in companies' last balance sheets, stand at around £140 million; thus something like one-fifth of the companies' business is financed from their own resources. There were no significant receipts from new issues of capital during the quarter.

Selected Assets and Liabilities of Finance Companies

Selected Assets	Holdings at Dec. 31, 1962	Holdings at March 31, 1963
	£ million	
Assets with United Kingdom financial institutions other than banks	1	—
Trade investments and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	27	26
Other securities	17	9
Hire-purchase, credit sale and other instalment credit outstanding (1)	622	613
Other advances and loans	58	63
Total of Selected Assets	725	711
Selected Liabilities		
Bills discounted with United Kingdom banks and discount houses	65	59
Deposits by:		
(a) United Kingdom banks	49	52
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	40	40
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	128	122
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	34	36
(e) Overseas residents	86	82
Total deposits	337	332
Other borrowing:		
(a) United Kingdom banks (net) (2)	82	85
(b) Other United Kingdom financial institutions	8	7
(c) United Kingdom non-financial companies	1	1
(d) Other United Kingdom residents	6	6
(e) Overseas residents	1	—
Total other borrowing	98	99
Unearned finance charges	64	64
Issued capital and reserves (3)	142	142
Total of Selected Liabilities	706	696

(1) Including agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.
(2) Cash and balances with United Kingdom banks have been deducted from this item.
(3) As shown on each company's last balance sheet.
— indicates less than £0·5 million.

Mr. Erroll to Visit the North East

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, is due to visit the North East on May 24. In the morning he is expected to open a new factory extension at Bedlington, cut the turf on the site of a Board of Trade advance factory at Blyth and ceremonially hand over a Board of Trade advance factory at Cramlington.

Later Mr. Erroll is due to open new factory extensions at Jarrow and Team Valley before meeting members of the Industrial Estates Management Corporation at Team Valley Industrial Estates.

Britain's 2m. Overseas Visitors in 1962 Spent £220m.

—The President

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in London on May 15 at the annual luncheon of the Caterers' Association, said it was estimated that last year two million overseas visitors who came to Britain spent altogether about £220 million over and above their fare payments to British carriers. He had been told that the British Travel and Holidays Association estimated that each of them spent on an average about £50 on food and accommodation, including about £20 in restaurants.

'These are very big figures,' added the President, 'and each year more foreign tourists come here, so your industry's already very substantial takings from this source will grow still further. BTHA tell me that they expect our overseas visitor traffic to double in the next seven years. But in catering, I appreciate, it is particularly important to have a prosperous and widely-based home market. In view of my special export responsibilities, I am looking at your industry particularly from the point of view of the great and growing contribution it makes to our earnings from overseas tourism. Our overseas visitors certainly do not want to go where they will see only themselves. As well as good food and good service they want to see you and me – Tom, Dick or Harry, with their wives or girl friends – primarily, I suggest, in eating places serving typical and traditional British food, because in the past decade our British cooking, and I advisedly say cooking, not "cuisine" – has made a fine name for itself.'

The President said that this had been helped by the considerable number of prizes that our chefs had won in international competitions, and by efforts such as those the BTHA had made in co-operation with our Ambassadors to convince the Belgians and the Italians of the excellence of our food and cooking. However, the thought that primarily it was due to our overseas visitors going back home and telling their friends how much they had enjoyed themselves here and how well they had been looked after and fed. Referring to the Association's concern about the systematic training of the young people coming into the trade, the President said he was glad to hear of the close connection between their educational work and the work of the National Joint Apprenticeship Council. 'I know this is something you have very much in mind. I am sure it is something to which increasing attention will have to be given in the years ahead. I hope that the Industrial Training Bill which my colleague the Minister of Labour has undertaken to introduce will in due course help you in those most worth while efforts, and provide a co-ordinated framework for training on an industry-wide basis.'

Continuing, he suggested that an important point to note for the future, was the growing demand among overseas visitors for medium-priced catering. The days when they patronized only the de luxe restaurants were over. Now, visitors were to be seen all over the place, and to an increasing extent outside London, as the facilities for travel round Britain were improved; they were to be seen in roadside snack bars, public house dining rooms, omelette bars, steak houses and bistros as well as, of course, in first class hotels.

'The development of overseas tourism in this country is a field where the tourist trades and the Government must both co-operate. Perhaps the best example of this is in the support which both you and we give to the British Travel and Holidays Association in the excellent job they are doing to promote British overseas as a holiday and travel destination. From what I know of your industry I am sure that it can be depended upon to continue its successful efforts to meet this demand to the common advantage of the customer, the industry itself and the country,' he said.

Visit of the Ecuadorian Minister of Public Works

SENOR DON Miguel Salem, Ecuadorian Minister of Public Works, who is at present in Europe, has accepted the invitation of Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade to visit Britain. Arrangements for the visit, which was due from May 21 to 24, have been made by the Board of Trade and it is hoped that the Minister will see as much as possible in the time available of those sectors of British industry of particular interest to him.

Membership of Consumer Council

IN A WRITTEN Answer to a Question in the House of Commons on May 15, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, announced the names of seven of the members of the Consumer Council. They are:

> Mr. Leonard Cohen, Chairman and Joint Managing Director of Henry's Stores, Ltd.; Mr. R. Craig Wood, Director of AEI Ltd., and Chairman and Managing Director of AEI-Hotpoint Ltd.; Mr. Cynog Jones, Head of Research Department of Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers; Mrs. Winifred Jenkins, Chairman Women's Advisory Committee of BSI; Mr. Grigor McClelland, Research fellow in management studies, Balliol College, Oxford, Managing Director Laws Stores Ltd., Gateshead on Tyne; the Rt. Hon. Lord Peddie, Chairman of Co-operative Party since 1958; Mrs. Philippa Perks, WVS Centre Organizer for Clevedon.

The President added that he proposed to appoint three further members and would announce their names as soon as possible. All the members would be appointed, as recommended by the Molony Committee, for their personal qualities and not as representative of any particular organization or set of interests.

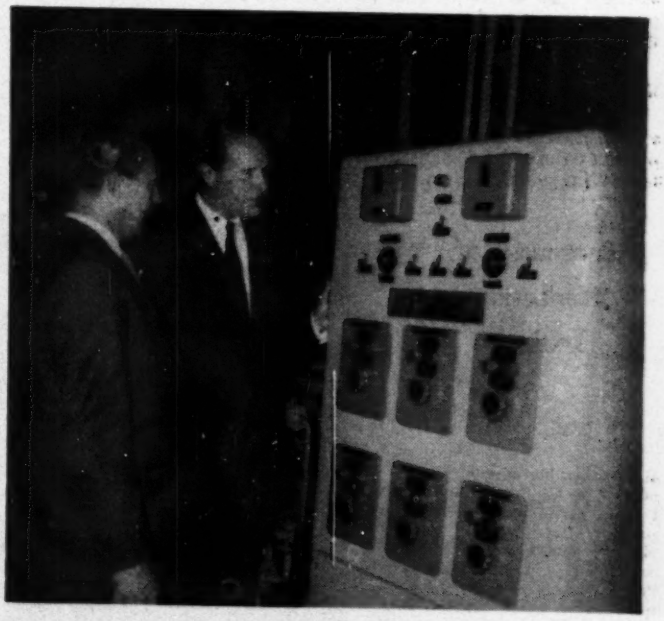
It would be for the chairman of the Consumer Council to fix the date of the Council's first meeting in consultation with the members. The address of the Consumer Council is:

3, Cornwall Terrace,
Regent's Park,
London, N.W.1.
Tel. Hunter 1658.

It would be for the Consumer Council and the National Committee of the Citizens' Advice Bureau to arrange the methods of co-operation between the two bodies.

Western Australia Development

In the article about Western Australia in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* on page 1118 under the sub heading 'Minerals vigorously prospected', the figure in the fourth line should read 8,000 million tons and not 8,000 tons as stated.



Mr. Frederick Erroll (right), President of the Board of Trade, examines a British-made control panel in a factory in Tripoli during his recent visit to Middle and Near East countries.

Design Centre Awards, 1963

ON MAY 23, HRH The Duke of Edinburgh was expected to present certificates to the manufacturers who have won the 1963 Design Centre Awards. At the same time he was to present a certificate to Kenneth Grance, FSIA, this year's winner of his Prize for Elegant Design for the design of the Milward 'Courier' cordless electric shaver made by Henry Milward & Sons; and the actual prize of the winner of last year's Duke of Edinburgh's prize for Elegant Design – Miki Sekers, MBE, for a range of furnishing fabrics for West Cumberland Silk Mills.

The judges who selected this year's Design Centre Awards were: Mr. O. B. Miller, Chairman, The John Lewis Partnership (Chairman); Mr. Elgin Anderson, retail adviser; Mr. Trevor Dannatt, ARIBA, architect in private practice: Miss Natasha Kroll, FSIA, Studio Design Unit, BBC TV; Mr. David Mellor, RDI, DesRCA, industrial designer and silversmith; Miss Eirlys Roberts, Research Director, Consumers' Association and Editor, 'Which?'. The awards will be on show in The Design Centre from May 23–June 15 and photographs of the winning designs will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

British Building Contracts Abroad Worth £100 m. in 1962

'IN THE last financial year British civil engineering contractors were working in 60 different countries and carrying out work to the value of well over £100 million. This effort overseas now represents a sizeable proportion of the total effort of the industry and makes a great contribution towards British exports. Moreover British contractors abroad naturally use, wherever appropriate, British materials and stimulate a demand for British products to go with the civil engineering installations which they provide.' This was said by Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Minister of Public Building and Works, when he spoke at the annual dinner of the Civil Engineering Contractors in London on May 14.

Referring to building construction at home, Mr. Rippon said that during the current financial year public investment in new construction would be of the order of £1,200 million. This was an increase of over 10 per cent. over last year, and the upward trend would continue to meet the vast programmes to which we were already committed. The major roads programme, for example, was forging ahead and in the last financial year reached £115 million, a figure which a few years ago would have seemed incredible. Then there was the increasing expenditure on water and sewerage works and on power stations, and no doubt civil engineers would also benefit from the programmes already announced for increased expenditure on such things as schools, hospitals, universities and prisons.

Selling Successfully Overseas

'How to Sell Successfully Overseas' is the title of a new book which sets out to show exporters how to increase the sales of their services or products throughout the world. Copies: The World's Work (1913) Ltd., Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey. Price 45s.

Mr. Alan Green to Visit Scotland

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, was expected to visit Scotland from May 21 to 23. This is one of a series of export promotion visits which the Minister is making to industrial centres. On May 21 as guest of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, the Minister was due to have discussions with the Chamber's Export Group and visit firms making paper and paper making equipment in Aberdeen.

The Minister was due to lunch with the Directors of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce and visit Dundee manufacturers of food products and watches on May 22, and on the following day was due to lunch with representatives of the Kirkcaldy Chamber of Commerce and visit linoleum and furniture manufacturers in Kirkcaldy.

During his visit the Minister was expected to meet many exporters from a wide range of industries in East Scotland to discuss their export successes, ideas, problems or difficulties.

Minister Opens New Yorkshire Factory

THE NEW Research and Development Building at the Barnsley, Yorkshire, works of Wilson and Longbottom Ltd., was opened by the Minister on May 15.

Visitors from nine overseas countries – the United States, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Venezuela, Western Germany, France, Ghana, Nigeria, and Greece – were present at the opening ceremony.

Expansion by Three Firms in Ulster

THE SECOND Northern Ireland factory of Wetherdair Ltd., raincoat manufacturers, of Bradford, was officially opened on May 17 by the Northern Ireland Minister of Commerce, Mr. Brian Faulkner. Both factories are at Ballywalter, Co. Down, and the new factory of 7,000 sq. ft. doubles Wetherdair's production space in Ulster.

Wetherdair Ltd. are the third company to announce expansion in Northern Ireland in the past week. William Warne and Co. Ltd., of Barking, Essex, manufacturers of rubber and plastic surgical products, announce that their new factory of 31,000 sq. ft. at Lurgan, Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland, has, in the eight months since production started, exceeded the initial employment target of 100 and that it is planned to increase the labour force considerably. Metal Fabrications Ltd., manufacturing tubular and sheet metal products in a Ministry of Commerce small factory at Newry, Co. Down, announced that the factory and labour force would both shortly be doubled in size. Metal Fabrications Ltd. started production in Newry only a year ago.

International Commercial Arbitration

The 'Guide to ICC Arbitration' analyses factual information such as the classes of dispute submitted, the nationality of parties and the professional qualifications of ICC arbitrators, and includes a description of every stage of the arbitration process, the time taken for decisions and the average costs. Copies: The British National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, 15, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Price 7s. 6d. post free (40 per cent. discount to members of the British National Committee).

Institute of Marketing Luncheon

Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe, speaking at the Institute of Marketing and Sales Management luncheon held on May 9 to mark National Productivity Year. Other speakers included HRH the Duke of Edinburgh and Mr. Harold Macmillan (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 17, 1963, page 1125).

New References to Monopolies Commission

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons on May 15, that he was referring to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report the questions of (1) the supply of household detergents and (2) the supply and processing of colour film.

Any person or organization wishing to offer evidence should write to the Secretary, Monopolies Commission, 8, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Household Detergents

Whereas it appears to the Board of Trade that it is or may be the fact that conditons to which the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, applies prevail as respects the supply of household detergents.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 2(1) of the said Act of 1948, as amended as aforesaid, hereby refer to the Monopolies Commission the matter of such supply.

The Commission shall as respects such supply investigate and report on:

(1) whether conditions to which the said Act of 1948, as amended as aforesaid, applies in fact prevail and if so in what manner and to what extent;

(2) the things which are done by the parties concerned as a result of or for the purpose of preserving those conditions; and

(3) whether the conditions in question or all or any of the things done as aforesaid operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

In this reference the expression 'household detergents' means powders, liquids and flakes made up for sale by retail for use in the home in the washing of clothes, crockery and cooking utensils, but does not include borax, sodium carbonate, ammonia solutions, bleaching solutions and sodium hexametaphosphate.

Dated: May 14, 1963.

(Sgd.) JOHN LECKIE

A Secretary of the Board of Trade

Colour Film

Whereas it appears to the Board of Trade that it is or may be the fact that conditions to which the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, as amended by the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, applies prevail.

(1) as respects the supply of colour film, and

(2) as respects the application of any process to colour film.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 2(1) of the said Act of 1948, as amended as aforesaid, hereby refer to the Monopolies Commission each of the following matters, that is to say:

(1) the matter of the supply of colour film, and

(2) the matter of the application of any process to colour film.

The Commission shall as respects each of these matters investigate and report on:

(1) whether conditions to which the said Act of 1948, as amended as aforesaid, applies in fact prevail and if so in what manner and to what extent;

(2) the things which are done by the parties concerned as a result of or for the purpose of preserving those conditions; and

(3) whether the conditions in question or all or any of the things done as aforesaid operate or may be expected to operate against the public interest.

In this reference 'colour film' means sensitized positive or negative stock, on a base other than paper, for use (otherwise than in the cinematograph film industry) for colour photography and made up for sale by retail otherwise than as flat film.

Dated: May 14, 1963.

(Sgd.) JOHN LECKIE

A Secretary of the Board of Trade

Note: The Monopolies Commission is concerned with inquiries into the effect on the public interest of monopoly situations (that is, where a single firm or a group is responsible for at least one-third of the supply or processing of particular products).

Plans for British Industrial Fair in Barcelona in 1964

BRITISH INDUSTRY is to stage a large scale British Industrial Fair in Barcelona from April 1 to 12, 1964. The project has been welcomed by the British and Spanish Governments. This was announced at a Press conference in London on May 21, when Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe stressed the necessity not only of bringing overseas customers to this country to see modern British industry at work, but also to take our goods and show them in the country concerned.

Welcoming HE the Spanish Ambassador in London at the conference Sir William said: 'that the economies of several countries in Western Europe had shown spectacular improvement over recent years and none more so, relatively, than that of Spain.

'Some 80 per cent. of Spanish imports are now free of quota or licence,' said Sir William, 'and an assurance has been given that the liberalization programme would eventually extend to all sectors of Spanish economic activity. To-day foreign exchange reserves are at the impressive level of about 1 billion US dollars compared with anly 56 million US dollars in 1959. Further confirmation of these liberalization policies and of the potential of Spain have been brought out by the Report of the World Bank Economic Survey Mission made at the request of the Spanish authorities, from ECE/FBI Missions, one of which I had the pleasure of leading personally; and also from visits made by Trade Associations and many individuals from this country.'

He said that the report of the World Bank Economic Survey Mission stated that Spain's 31 million population and her plentiful natural resources can sustain rapid industrial expansion and that an overall growth of 5 per cent. *per capita* should be reached annually over an extended period. The same picture had been brought back by the other missions, and there was no doubt that there were considerable possibilities in the Spanish market for the purchase of British capital plant and equipment. Demand for consumer goods, although small at present was likely to increase as the standard of living rose but the emphasis for the time being had undoubtedly to be on the supply of capital goods.

Referring to exports Sir William said that over the last 3 years British exports to Spain had shown a substantial increase. In 1960 exports totalled only £25 million, but in 1962 they had risen to £53 million and the figures for the first quarter of the current year showed a further increase of 25 per cent. over 1962. Encouraging as these figures were, however, we were still selling at the rate of less than £2 *per capita* and supplying only some 9 per cent. of Spain's total imports.

It was with all the foregoing factors in mind that it had been decided to organize a large but highly specialized British Industrial Fair in Barcelona next April. He said he was sure that British Overseas Fairs would put on their usual superb show but, of course, the wider the support we got in Britain the more assured the success of the Fair would be.

The Spanish Ambassador said the Fair would underline the cordial relations between Britain and Spain. He warned British Industry not to 'rest on its laurels' because other countries were making similar determined efforts to help Spain.

It was stated that Barcelona had been selected as the site of the Fair rather than Madrid, because Spanish industry and commerce were still largely concentrated in Catalonia. In addition, there were excellent exhibition grounds in Barcelona for staging the Fair, while Madrid at present lacked comparable facilities.

No. 1 Pavilion and the surrounding outdoor sites, forming a completely self-contained unit of over 200,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space, had been reserved in the permanent Barcelona Exhibition Grounds for the Fair.

The Fair is sponsored by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, British Chamber of Commerce in Spain, Export Council for Europe, Federation of British Industries, National Association of British Manufacturers, and is being organized by British Overseas Fairs Limited.

Conference of Commonwealth Trade Ministers

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, gave the following comment at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council which met under his chairmanship at Marlborough House, London, on May 13 and 14:

'The commercial interest of the Commonwealth lies in the expansion of world trade as a whole and of Commonwealth trade within it. Naturally, each Minister stressed the vital needs and interests of his own country, but there was a general willingness to understand the problems of other Commonwealth countries.

'We all favoured a practical approach to the trade and economic difficulties of the world, especially those to be discussed in the GATT meeting at Geneva. In short, the Commonwealth believes in common sense.'

Trade Ministers of all Commonwealth countries and representatives of certain British Overseas Territories were present at the conference which was preceded by a preparatory meeting of officials on May 8-10.

The following communique was issued after the conference:

'The Council exchanged views on questions affecting the trade of Commonwealth countries in the light of current and prospective economic conditions, of developments in Europe and elsewhere and of the forthcoming Ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to be held at Geneva between May 16 and 21.

'The Council recognized the importance of increasing trade between Commonwealth countries and noted that a substantial volume of trade and valuable commercial links had developed under the Commonwealth preference system. These special relationships had made, and continued to make, a major contribution to the economic development of the Commonwealth and to world trade, and any modifications would need to be considered in the light of the compensating benefits which might be offered.

'The Council agreed on the need for a general expansion of world trade and on the importance of this for all Commonwealth countries. They accordingly welcomed the initiative that had led to the proposed Kennedy round of trade negotiations and were agreed on the importance of finding in these negotiations solutions to the problems of temperate agricultural products and of the exports of developing countries (including processed and manufactured goods), no less than to the problems of reducing tariffs on industrial products generally. The ability of different Commonwealth countries to contribute to these negotiations would vary with their circumstances. In particular the less-developed countries would not be able to afford reciprocal tariff concessions. All Commonwealth Governments were, however, determined to play a constructive role in the discussions.

'The Council noted the restrictions (other than those required by international commodity arrangements) on access for primary products and processed and manufactured products of particular interest to the less-developed countries imposed by many industrialized countries. These had proved a serious obstacle to the expansion of world trade and had reacted unfavourably on the interests of less-developed countries and of exporters of primary products. This was in contrast to what had been achieved in the GATT in respect of the trade of the industrially advanced countries. Ministers agreed that a solution to these problems was vital to the success of the forthcoming trade negotiations.

'The Council emphasized the importance of measures to assist the trade of developing countries. In the light of the Declaration adopted at the GATT Ministers meeting of November 1961, the Council attached great weight to securing, at the forthcoming meeting at Geneva, general acceptance and rapid and substantial progress in the implementation of the Action Programme proposed by the developing countries. This programme was designed to open up and expand markets for tropical products, raw materials and manufactured goods from developing countries by the abolition or reduction of the tariff and other barriers to trade in such goods. The Council agreed on the necessity of seeking appropriate measures to facilitate the diversification, and strengthen the export capacity, of less-developed countries, and that urgent steps should be taken in the GATT to this end.

'References were made to the deterioration during the last decade in the prices of primary products and raw materials, and to the adverse effect which this had had on the less-developed countries and the exporters of temperate agricultural products and raw materials. It was agreed that an improvement in the present position would make a substantial contribution to solving the problems of these countries.

'The Council also considered questions concerning the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, whose Preparatory Committee would hold its second meeting at Geneva immediately after the GATT Ministerial session. The Council recognized the importance of full consideration being given to the widest range of trade and development problems, particularly those of concern to the developing countries, and agreed to give their full support to the work of the Preparatory Committee, and to the Conference itself.

'Commonwealth Trade Ministers agreed that they would keep one another informed during the GATT Ministerial session, in the subsequent negotiations expected in the Kennedy Round and in the United Nations discussions on trade and development.'

GATT Ministers Meeting

As was announced in last week's issue, a meeting of GATT Ministers attended by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade and Mr. Christopher Soames, Minister of Agriculture was held at Geneva from May 16 to 21. The communique will be published in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Trade Mission to Russia

A STATEMENT issued by the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce trade mission to Russia (May 6-17) at a Press conference in London on May 20 said that it was the mission's view that its visit has helped to pave the way for a continued expansion in two-way trade between the USSR and the United Kingdom.

The mission held talks with Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ustinov, first Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, and with Mr. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, when firm proposals were made on each side for increasing trade.

Among the main subjects touched on were obstacles to the further growth of trade in traditional Soviet exports, such as timber and timber products, foodstuffs and raw materials, and ways in which these might be overcome. The mission also discussed with the Minister and his colleagues the development of newer items of mutual trade such as capital equipment and technical agreements.

The mission's impressions of Soviet industry will be included in its full report to be published shortly.

Appointment of Assistant Official Receiver

MR. WILLIAM JOHN LLEWELLYN has been appointed an Assistant Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County courts of Nottingham, Boston, Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln and Horncastle in succession to Mr. Frederick Dirs.

This appointment took effect on May 20.

International Rubber Study Group: 1963 Estimates

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE of the International Rubber Study Group has examined the statistical position of rubber and made estimates for natural and synthetic rubber requirements and supply during 1963. It was estimated that the world might consume, i.e. turn into manufactured goods, some 2,195,000 long tons of natural rubber and 2,310,000 long tons of synthetic rubber. In regard to production it was estimated that world production of natural rubber would be 2,180,000 long tons and synthetic rubber production would be 2,393,000 long tons. In addition, it was estimated that some 85,000 long tons of natural rubber would be delivered from government stockpiles. The estimates for synthetic rubber production and consumption do not include allowances for synthetic rubber produced in Eastern Europe and China.

Canadian Delegation Fishing Gear Congress

A PARTY of seven Federal and Provincial Government representatives will attend the World Fishing Gear Congress, to be held in London from May 25 to 31 as the official delegation from Canada.

The party will stay on in this country for a further week, as guests of Her Majesty's Government. During this second week a programme of visits to factories, etc., in various parts of Great Britain has been arranged to give the Canadians an opportunity to call on some of the firms and organizations which supply part of the needs of our own fishing industry.

ECGD in the Financial Year 1962-63

THE FOLLOWING review of the Export Credits Guarantee Department's business in the financial year 1962-63, by Mr A. E. Percival, Secretary of the Department, was issued on May 15.

'The financial year just ended has been a good one for ECGD, in terms both of increased business and of the financial results. Business declared for insurance during the year was £976 million (provisional) compared with £845 million in the previous year, taking "commercial" and "national interest" business together; and the trading results showed a surplus for both classes of business.

'Although actual exports insured during the year on the commercial account rose from £806 million to £924 million premium income fell from £9·2 million to £7·9 million (provisional) and the provisional surplus on the year's trading amounted to £5·6 million compared with £7.9 million in the previous year. The cumulative surplus on the commercial account thus rose to £41·4 million. Exports on national interest account increased from £39 million to £52 million, premiums were £1.6 million (provisional) against £1·7 million and the provisional surplus was £1·7 million compared with £1·8 million in the previous year.

'These figures justified the ten per cent. cut in all premium rates announced by the President of the Board of Trade in the Budget debate on April 4 – a cut which, coming on top of the 8 per cent. average cut in short term rates announced in January, amounted to a 17 per cent cut in these rates since the beginning of the year.

'It might be thought that with an annual surplus of the order of £5 million (on the commercial account) there was little doubt that we could afford these cuts of more than £1 million a year: but the considerations to which we have drawn attention in previous years still hold good. The element of "unearned premium" – in respect of risks not yet run off – is substantial and it has not changed materially during the year. Our liabilities are increasing substantially from year to year. At the beginning of May this year, for example, our contingent liabilities stood at £817 million, compared with £739 million a year earlier.

'We are obliged to operate on commercial principles, but it is difficult to find any very appropriate parallels in commerce. No commercial insurance concern could operate with our present ratio of reserves to liabilities, in a form of insurance where a situation in a single market can involve us within a year in losses equivalent to several years total premiums. A commercial organization, on the other hand, must be able to survive from its own reserves in any contingencies, whereas we have behind us the Government's Consolidated Fund. Nevertheless we have to look on our cumulative balance as the first-line reserve. So long as we have this balance our business can be seen to be self-supporting.

'Should we fail in this, should we appear to be in danger of falling into continuous deficit and becoming a burden on the central funds, it would be inevitable that our attitude to marginal risks, whether in respect of individual markets, individual buyers, or of the terms of our cover, would be seriously constricted. It is therefore as much in the interests of the export trade that our reserves should be healthy as that our premium rates should be reduced. Premium rates attract public attention because they can be expressed in precise terms; we are glad that we have got them down to present levels but it seems equally important that we should show a good performance in the less tangible matters of our terms of cover and our acceptance of marginal risks. I think that in recent years we have achieved considerable progress in this direction, not unconnected with the improvement in our general financial position.

'The claims paid during the year just ended, for commercial business, amounted to £4.6 million, somewhat higher than the previous year's £4.1 million, and recoveries of £2 million were slightly lower than the previous year's £2.1 million. A significant feature of our claims experience is the return of insolvencies and defaults as a major risk. Grouping default of private buyers with insolvency as "buyer-risks" and defaults of government-buyers with delays in transfer as "government risks" our records show that in the last two years buyer-risk claims rose from £1·5 million to £2·7 million whilst at the same time government-risk claims fell from £2.6 million to £1·9 million.

'This, I think, may be a trend. World trade is becoming increasingly competitive, internationally and in many countries domestically; lower tariffs expose any soft domestic industries to the chill wind of competition – fiercer when world trade is slack. The Common Market has provided examples of this situation. Apart from business failures arising from such competition, we have noted a rise in inquiries on insubstantial buyers: a certain class of opportunist gambles on the readiness of competing exporters to offer attractive credit terms. With over 7,000 exporters insuring business with us we are favourably placed to spot the reckless ordering which characterizes these operators, and in avoiding such business I feel we have served the export trade: one policyholder wrote to us: "Some time in 1962 we applied to you for coverage on – You very wisely turned this down but, unfortunately, we had committed ourselves to the supply of certain goods and we have been well and truly swindled."

'Although this change in the composition of our claims is in general a change from high recovery to low recovery claims payments, it is not a seriously disturbing factor. But it is evidence of the value of export credit insurance. So long as our underwriting remains sound, claims payments are merely the proof that we are fulfilling a useful function.

'I said a year ago that there was much to be done in the way of consolidation of earlier improvements. Again, this is something which eludes measurement, but I believe the position has been improved, by such measures as a simplified proposal form, combined declarations for merchanting and confirming house business, the simplified short term premium structure and so on. We are tackling the situation when cover is sought for individual operating divisions of a large company rather than our normal cover for the business of the company as a whole. This is the sort of problem where our increasing financial strength and our more assured position in the export trade may allow us to be more flexible, even though we must continue to base our general policy on the principle that we need an adequate spread of risks.

'In the course of the year we opened two further branch offices, justified by our increasing business: in July a third London office to cover South London; and last month in Cardiff. The day-to-day nature of our insurance makes it important to maintain these offices within easy reach of the main centres of industry. This is but one aspect of the "service" which we hope to improve still further during the year ahead.' (See page 1188 for addresses of ECGD local offices.)

Orgalime: Co-operation Between Engineering Industries in Europe

ORGALIME (Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes) has transferred its headquarter from Paris to 13 rue des Drapiers, Brussels. At a meeting in Brussels on May 10, the Executive Committee discussed a number of economic and technical matters resulting from the various forms of European economic co-operation and their effect on the development of the engineering industries.

They stressed the need to intensify all Orgalime activities with provision for the special matters that have to be dealt with as a consequence of the Treaty of Rome and the Stockholm Convention.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Electric Lamps for February 1963.
Salt for February 1963.
Clothing for March 1963.
Paper and Paper-making Materials for March 1963.
Wheeled Tractors for March 1963.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Carpets and Rugs for December 1962-*February* 1963.

Imports of Watch and Clock Repair Parts

THE BOARD OF TRADE in Notice to Importers No. 1036 of May 24, announce a renewal of the arrangements for imports of watch and clock repair parts described in Notice to Importers No. 939 dated May 3, 1960.

Open Individual Licences will be issued permitting imports of parts for the repair of foreign-made watches from all countries **other than**:

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Outer Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, and Roumania.

Open Individual Licences will be issued permitting imports of parts for the repair of foreign-made clocks from the following countries:

Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet Zone), Hungary and the People's Republic of China.

Applications for these licences, which will be valid until June 30, 1966, should be submitted on forms TIP/A to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Separate applications should be submitted for watch repair parts and clock repair parts. Page 1 of the application form should be completed in full but only the name and the full postal address of the applicant, his reference number and the description of goods, i.e. 'watch repair parts' or 'clock repair parts' should be inserted on page 3 of the following pages. The remaining spaces on the form should be left blank.

Applications must be accompanied by an undertaking in the form given below on the importer's own headed letter paper and signed by a responsible person whose status should be given (in the case of a firm, the signature of the proprietor or a partner; in the case of a company, the signature of a director or the secretary).

Form of Undertaking

'If an import licence is issued in respect of my/our application reference number ..... dated ..... to import watch and/or clock repair material, I/we undertake:

(i) that the parts so imported will not be disposed of by me/us other than on the express condition that they will be used solely for the repair of foreign-made watches and/or clocks;

(ii) to furnish to the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, if required, statements, certified by an independent practising accountant, showing the c.i.f. value of imports cleared through Customs.'

Importers are reminded that Open Individual Licences held in the current RPW and RPC series will cease to be valid after June 30, 1963.

Applicants are reminded that any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement or furnishes any document or information false in any material particular for the purposes of obtaining an import licence is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. In addition, the import licence will be void from the date of issue and any goods imported under it will be liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts.

Drawback Application on Cultured Blister Pearls when Re-Exported

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on May 20 that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on:

Cultured blister pearls (Mabe pearls) imported and re-exported in the same state as at importation.

Representations which interested parties may wish to make should be addressed to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than June 10, 1963.

Business Aircraft Guide

'The Executive Aircraft' provides a guide to the potentialities, choice and operation of aircraft for business purposes. Copies: Temple Press Books Ltd., 42 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. Price 21s. net.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by June 7, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.06	Di*sec*amylphenol, mixed isomers.	Di - secondary - Amyl Phenol/Di - sec - amyl-phenol.	December 31, 1963	6150
29.13	3:3 - 20:20 - Di (ethylene-dioxy) - 17 - hydroxy-pregn-5-en-11-one.	As in previous column .	December 31, 1963	6172
29.22	*pp'* - Di - *tt* - octyldiph-enylamine.	Vanlube 81 (Purified p, p' Dioctyl-diphenylamine).	December 31, 1963	T/1815/G
29.23	*N* - [2 - (*m* - *n* - Butoxy-phenoxy)ethyl] ethyl-ammonium chloride.	N - [(m - n - Butoxy-phenoxy) - ethyl] - ethyl - amine hydrochloride.	December 31, 1963	6174
29.31	*OO* - Dimethyl phthal-imidomethyl phosphoro-dithioate.	Imidan phthalimidomethyl-O, O-dimethyl phos-phorodithioate.	December 31, 1963	6093
29.31	*p*-Chlorophenylthiomethyl *OO*-diethyl phosphoro-dithioate.	Trithion S-(p-chlorophenyl-thio) methyl-O, O-diethyl phosphorod-thioate.	December 31, 1963	6092
29.35	*N'N'* - Dimethyl - *N* - 2 - pyridyl - *N* - 2 - thenyl-ethylenediamine *mono*-hydrochloride.	Thenylpyramine hydro-chloride.	December 31, 1963	6187
29.36	Teclothiazide potassium .	Potassium 3-trichloro-methyl 6-chloro-7-sul-phonamido - 3, 4 - dihydro - benzo - 1, 2, 4 - thiadiazine - 1, 1 - dioxide.	December 31, 1963	6181
84.17	Parts of hide, skin or leather drying ma-chines, being rectangu-lar steel plates coated with vitreous enamel on both faces, not less than 11 feet in length and not less than 5 feet in width, and having a series of holes near one or more of the sides.	Vitreous enamelled steel sheets.	December 31, 1963	5936

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade appears on page xiv of the *Report of The Working Group on Export Merchants* supplement. (*BoTJ.* February 1, 1963.)

Marking of Electric Incandescent Lamps

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 3 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 they have given a Direction, namely, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1928 (Provisional Exemption) Direction 1963 in regard to the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order, 1928, as amended.

The Direction exempts imported incandescent lamps of the following descriptions from having to bear an indication of origin as prescribed by the Order and permits the indication to be indelibly marked on the carton or other container in which the lamp is imported, sold or exposed for sale as the case may be:

Electric incandescent lamps the bulb of which is over 15 mm. and not over 35 mm. in diameter.

Copies of the Direction (S.I. 1963 No. 933) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d., by post 5½d.

The Direction affords temporary relief only. The question whether this relief should be continued by an amendment to the Order in question is being referred to the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade under Section 4 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Any persons desiring to make representations to the Committee on this matter should communicate not later than June 21, 1963, with the Secretary, Merchandise Marks Committee, Board of Trade, Room 1101, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2264).

New and Revised British Standards

RECENT BRITISH Standards published are listed below. Copies are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

B.S.		Price
		s. d.
SPECIAL ISSUE		
Addendum packet No. 15 to B.S. Handbook No. 3	Building materials and components	15 0
689:1957	Railway mechanical signalling equipment	2 6
1417C:1963	Colour standards for acid casein	3 6
NEW BRITISH STANDARDS		
3518	Methods of fatigue testing 3518 Part 3:1963 – Direct stress fatigue tests	4 0
3592	Steel wire for rubber hose reinforcement 3592 Part 1:1963 – Round and flat coated mild steel wire	3 0
3593:1963	Recommendation on preferred frequencies for acoustical measurements	3 0
3594	Pipe wrenches 3594 Part 1: 1963 – Stillson type wrenches	4 6
3596	Containers for home-produced dressed poultry 3596 Part 1: 1963 – Containers for eviscerated New York dressed chicken and fowl	5 0
3597	Electroplated coatings of 65/35 tin-nickel alloy	4 6
3599/1 to 5	Organic pigments for paints	7 6
3610:1963	Red 10B for use in foodstuffs	3 0
3611:1963	Red 2G for use in foodstuffs	3 0
3612:1963	Orange G for use in foodstuffs	3 0
3613:1963	Ponceau SX for use in foodstuffs	3 0
3614:1963	Yellow 2G for use in foodstuffs	3 0
3615:1963	Precast reinforced concrete grave landings	4 0
REVISED BRITISH STANDARDS		
266-1963	Cold-rolled brass sheet, strip and foil, 2/1 brass	5 0
267:1963	Cold-rolled brass sheet, strip and foil, 70/30 brass	5 0
711-713:1963	Cold-rolled brass sheet, strip and foil: 80/20 brass, 85/15 brass, 90/10 brass	6 0
721:1963	Worm gearing	15 0
903	Methods of testing vulcanized rubber 903 Part A 22:1963 – Determination of apparent hardness on curved surfaces	3 0
1250	Domestic appliances burning town gas 1250 Part 5:1963 – Refrigerators	4 6
1546:1963	Electric lamps for lighthouses	5 0
1722	Fences 1772 Part 2:1963 – Woven wire fences	6 0
	1772 Part 3:1963 – Strained wire fences	7 6
	1722 Part 4:1963 – Cleft chestnut pale fences	5 0
	1722 Part 5:1963 – Close-boarded fences including oak pale fences	7 6
	1722 Part 6:1963 – Wooden palisade fences	6 0
	1722 Part 7:1963 – Wooden post and rail fences	4 6
	1722 Part 9:1963 – Mild steel or wrought iron unclimbable fences with round or square verticals and flat standard and horizontals	4 0
1824:1963	Nickel silver strip and foil for the telecommunication industries	4 6
3084:1963	Metallic slide fasteners	6 0
3456	The testing and approval of domestic electrical appliances. 3456 Section A7:1963 – Electric washboilers	4 0
REVISED AIRCRAFT STANDARD		
2 A 204, 2 A 206 and A 217 to A 225:1963	Machine screws and nuts (Unified threads) below ¼ in. for aeronautical purposes	7 6

Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in April

Recorded Values (Table A)

United Kingdom exports in April were valued at £331·7 million, imports at £388·5 million, and re-exports at £13·2 million.

Seasonally Adjusted Values (Table B)

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in the *four* months January to April were at a monthly rate 2 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of 1962 and 3 per cent. more than the average for the year 1962.

On the same basis, the rate of imports in January-April was 1 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter last year and 1 per cent. more than in the year 1962 as a whole.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in January-April amounted to £12 million compared with £14 million in the fourth quarter and £13 million in the year 1962 as a whole.

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961	306·8	366·3	13·2
1962	316·0	374·3	13·1
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	327·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
4th Quarter	325·4	378·8	14·3
1963 1st Quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
1962 October	346·6	412·8	14·7
November	315·8	384·4	14·0
December	314·3	346·8	14·0
1963 January	320·0	398·7	11·4
February	314·1	353·5	13·0
March	363·5	391·9	15·4
April*	331·7	388·5	13·2

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1962 1st Quarter	306	365	12
2nd Quarter	319	373	14
3rd Quarter	320	385	12
4th Quarter	318	374	14
1963 1st Quarter	327	375	12
1962 October	336	388	13
November	304	370	15
December	315	365	14
1963 January	309	361	11
February	321	380	14
March	349	383	12
April*	320	389	13
January-April*	325	378	12

* Provisional

Note:

Trade Account figures of imports and exports differ from those for visible trade in the balance of payments, where imports are entered f.o.b. and insurance and freight, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in invisible expenditure.

Office of the British Trade Commissioner, Port of Spain, Trinidad

THE TITLE 'Office of the British Trade Commissioner' should be amended to read:

'Office of the Principal British Trade Commissioner.'

The Economy—Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 Prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958				
Value in base year, £m.	20,029	—	16,029	15,271	15,271	9,095	3,493	922	699	591	1,205	series shown in £ million			
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	124	129	114	+590	+520	+48	+35
1961	111	114	121	115	110	100	128	130	132	136	122	+292	+230	+36	+ 5
1962	111	115	126	120	112	101	126	115	124	139	127	+ 99	+ 42	— 4	+39
1961															
3rd Quarter	112	115	122	116	110	100	133	135	139	139	126	+ 29	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	123	116	110	100	127	130	128	139	118	+ 54	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	109	113	124	117	110	100	125	122	118	135	127	— 19	— 32	—16	+32
2nd Quarter	112	116	125	121	112	100	128	120	129	141	127	+ 39	+ 32	—10	—12
3rd Quarter	111	117	126	121	112	101	127	111	131	146	126	+ 66	+ 34	+20	Nil
4th Quarter	110	114	128	122	113	101	122	106	116	134	129	+ 13	+ 8	+ 2	+19
1963															
1st Quarter						101									
1962															
August	..	117	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	117	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	115	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	115	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	112	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963															
January	..	106	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	110*	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March						102									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956							1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—	series shown in thousands						3,748	3,176	
1958	100	...	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+329
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·3	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+114
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—308
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 72
1962	114*	100*	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+ 67
1961																
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	— 20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 1
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 19
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 31
3rd Quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 19
4th Quarter	114*	100*	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 36
1963																
1st Quarter		100*	121·4	+3·1	103·5*	121·2*	139·4	627	+136	—58	113	— 7	+33	120	123	
1962																
August	119	93	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+ 21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119	92	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1	137·5	407	+ 15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	118*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1	121·1	137·6	456	+ 49	+26	131	—16	—11	124	127	..
November	116*	101*	119·6	+2·3	102·6	121·1	138·5	497	+ 41	+18	118	—13	—14	118	115	..
December	114*	100*	120·2	+2·6	102·9	121·0	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963																
January	115*	100*	120·7	+2·7	103·6	121·1	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	..
February	117*	100*	121·7	+3·5	103·3*	121·2*	139·4	647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6	122	121	..
March		100*	121·8	+3·1	103·7*	121·2*	139·6	628	— 19	—19	122	+12	+10	123	132	..
April					103·9*	121·3*		553	— 75	—20	138	+16	+14	125*	121*	

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

EXPORT DRIVE

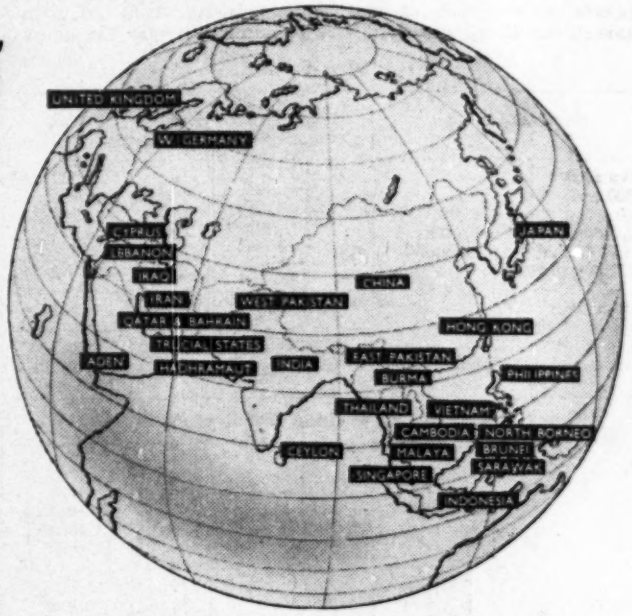
For trade with the East consult

THE CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853)

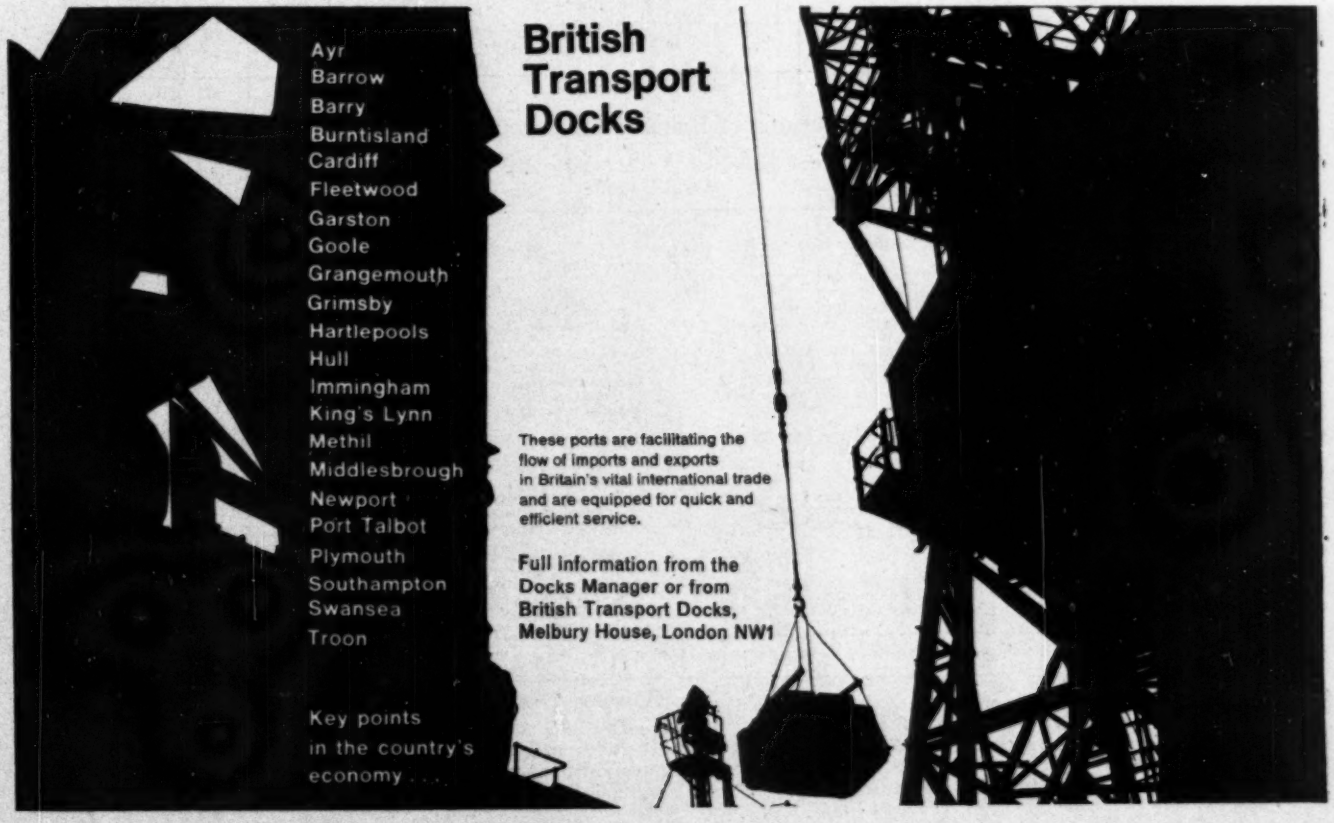
The Bank, its subsidiaries and associates are the largest British banking group in the East, having over 200 branches in twenty-seven territories as shown in the map above.

THE CHARTERED BANK
Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Manchester Office: 52 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.
Liverpool Office: 28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.



THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 2 & 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.

ASSOCIATED BANKS: ALLAHABAD BANK LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA) • THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN)



New Companies Registered During March and April

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during March and April showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

March

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	1	2,521	2,522
£1,000 and under £10,000	1	1,165	1,166
£10,000 and under £50,000	2	216	218
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	12	12
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	1	6	7
£1,000,000 and above	—	2	2
Total number	5	3,922	3,927
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital	£153	£10,317	£10,470

April

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £11,000	—	2,313	2,313
£1,000 and under £10,000	2	1,146	1,148
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	216	216
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	11	11
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	10	10
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	2	3,696	3,698
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital	£3	£8,250	£8,253

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1962–1963

	1962		1963	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,354	15,038	3,178	8,336
February	2,530	7,667	3,250	6,766
March	3,552	10,032	3,927	10,470
April	2,697	6,924		
May	3,165	8,572		
June	2,731	36,710		
July	2,954	6,989		
August	2,806	8,625		
September	2,538	15,806		
October	2,909	6,409		
November	3,252	7,092		
December	2,903	12,846		
Total	34,391	142,710		

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December	2,903	12,846		
Total	34,391	142,710		

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday May 17, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Lancelot And Guinevere	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Emblem Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28459	117	May 13
Looking In On The Royal Navy	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	B.M. Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28468	28	May 15
Pathe Pic Series 430-442: *Pathe Pic No.* 440	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28469	8	May 15
Tomorrow At Ten	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Blakeley's Films (Manchester) Ltd.	Br/E 28470	80	May 16
Return To Sender	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Merton Park Studios Ltd.	Br/E 28472	61	May 17
The War Lover	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia (British) Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28473	106	May 17
Pathe News 63-39	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28022	9	May 17
Pathe News 63-40	" "	" "	Br/E 28023	9	May 17
Movietone News 1770A	Twentieth-Century-Fox-Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27969	7	May 17
Movietone News 1771	" "	" "	Br/E 27970	7	May 17
		FOREIGN			
Devil's Children	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 28460	75	May 13
Sammy, The Way-Out Seal	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions	F 28461	87	May 13
Gay Purr-Ee	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	F 28462	85	May 13
The Story Of The Count Of Monte Cristo	" "	" "	F 28463	90	May 13
Guns of Wyoming	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Missouri Productions Inc.	F 28464	90	May 14
Swordsman Of Siena	" "	Monica Film Srl. and Cipra	F 28465	95	May 14
Days Of Wine And Roses	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 28466	116	May 15
Chicken Hearted Wolf	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 28467	7	May 15
Yellow Canary	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Associated Producers Inc.	F 28471	93	May 16

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Directory of British Exporters

The 1963-4 edition of the Director of British Exporters, published by *The British Trade Journal and Export World*, is now available. Copies: Benn Bros. Ltd., Bouverie House, 154, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Price 45s., post and packing 3s.

Clothing Trade Reference Work

The 1963 edition of 'Hard's Year Book for the Clothing Industry' includes articles by clothing trade technologists on aspects of production management. Copies: United Trade Press Limited, 9 Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Price 50s. post free.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry.

Wednesday May 15

Board of Trade Announcements

The announcements made in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 15 by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, concerning the composition and membership of the Consumer Council, and of new references to the Monopolies Commission appear on pages 1175 and 1177 of this issue.

Thursday May 16

BSI Grant

The President was asked under what conditions the annual grant for consumer work to British Standards Institution had been given. In reply Mr. David Price Parliamentary Secretary said that no special conditions were attached to the expenditure of the sum earmarked within the Board of Trade grant to the British Standards Institution in each of the last six financial years for the Institution's work on behalf of the domestic consumer. It was not proposed in future to make any separate allocation of this kind.

Cotton Re-equipment Schemes

Asked what was the estimated total cost of new machinery in respect of the cotton re-equipment schemes, and the cost and grant, separately, of machinery installed at the latest available date; and if he would estimate the extent of new machinery to be installed before the time limit expires, the Parliamentary Secretary replied: 'Up to May 1, a total of £5 million was paid as re-equipment grant, being 25 per cent. of total elegible expenditure by the industry of £20 million. This included expenditure on the installation of new machinery and the modernization of existing machinery. I regret that it is not possible to make the other estimates requested'.

Textile Machinery Grants

A questioner asked the President to give the total amount of government grant at the latest available date for installed new textile machinery under the re-equipment scheme and which was now out of use due to the firms closing down. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said that precise details were not available. The best estimate which the Cotton Board could make from the information they had was that the figure was about £10,000.

Credit Facilities to Small Firms

Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State in reply to a number of questions asking whether the President was aware that small British firms were at a disadvantage with their foreign competitors in the export market arising from a lack of credit facilities; and what action he had taken or intended to take to ensure that credit facilities were made available to small firms to enable them to tender for large export orders, said the President was satisfied that the credit facilities compared well with foreign facilities, and could enable credit-worthy firms to undertake any export orders within their capacity.

Consumer Council and Travel Agents

Asked if the functions of the newly-appointed Consumer Council would extend to dealing with travel agents, the Parliamentary Secretary replied: 'The Committee on Consumer Protection recommended that the Consumer Council should confine itself to those services which are linked with the supply or treatment of goods. The Council's terms of reference require them to have regard to the views expressed by the Committee. The President would not, therefore, expect the Council, to consider the activities of travel agents.

Purpose of Ministers Provincial Visits

In a statement on his official visit to South Yorkshire, the Minister of State, said: 'My two-day visit to South Yorkshire this week was one of a number of export promotion visits which I am making to manufacturing centres throughout the country. These visits are a continuation of those made by my predecessor early last year and provide opportunities to meet, in their own offices and workshops or at informal gatherings, as many as possible of those who are already engaged in exports in order to discuss with them their successes, ideas, problems or difficulties.

Expansion Discussions

The President was asked how many representatives of firms likely to expand he had met in the course of the last month; and how many firms had committed themselves to expand in development districts as a result of these discussions. In reply the Parliamentary Secretary said that as a result of the President's invitations to the chairmen of companies with growth prospects, twelve meetings had been held since the end of April, and others had been arranged over the next few months. It was too early to expect these discussions to have led to firm decisions to undertake projects in the development districts.

South African Orders

The President was asked whether he was aware that, in view of strained relations between this county and South Africa, the South African Broadcasting Corporation had placed an order with the French Thomson-Houston company amounting to £1,100,000 which otherwise might have been placed in Great Britain and that orders for aircraft amounting to many millions of pounds were also now likely to be placed in France; and what steps he was taking to improve trade relations with South Africa. In reply the Minister of State said that our present trade relations with South Africa were good. The President had no reason to believe that the placing of the South African Broadcasting Corporation contract was anything but a commercial decision; he was not aware that the South African Government had taken any decision regarding major orders for aircraft in the future.

In reply to a further question on the value, respectively, or armaments and of other exports supplied in each of the past five years to the Republic of South Africa; and what was the expected value of similar exports during the coming year, the Minister said 'The annual values of our total exports to the Republic of South Africa are obtainable from Acount IV of the appropriate December issues of the Trade and Navigation Accounts. It is not our policy to disclose the total value of armaments exported to other countries. As far as total exports to South Africa are concerned, they have been rising in recent months, and we expect them to reach a higher level this year than in recent past years.

Prospects for Merseyside

In reply to a question covering additional employment prospects for Merseyside as a result of recent development proposals, the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'We have received a substantial number of inquiries recently about the possibility of further industrial development on Merseyside. It is too early to put any figure on the amount of additional employment likely to result. Some 20,000 jobs are in prospect on Merseyside in the next 3-4 years, resulting from new industrial building and other developments known to the Board of Trade.'

Development Areas and LEA

Replies to a number of questions dealing with Development Areas, and the Local Employment Act in respect of the North of England and Scotland are given in *Hansard*.

Monday May 20

Debate on Consumer Protection

MR. WILLIAM DEEDES, Minister without Portfolio, and Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, spoke in the debate on consumer protection. (*Hansard*, May 20, cols. 32-159).

(*Continued on next page*)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 19 .	Huts and buildings including Nissen and Laing types, cable and bulk oil installations.	Royal Air Force Station, Clyffe Pypard, Swindon, Wilts.	Thompson, Noad & Phipps, 39 Market Place, Chippenham, Wiltshire. (Tel. Chippenham 2271-2).
June 20 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras, projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

July 11 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle (Tel. Carlisle 26292).
Aug. 28 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
Sept. 12 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

Disposal of Assets at C. & R. Site

Messrs. Geering and Colyer will sell by public auction, on June 11, 1963, at the Royal Air Force Station, St. Margaret's Bay, Kent, operational equipment including air conditioning and refrigeration plant, electric meters, water pumps, fans, heaters, compressors, etc., RSJ gantries and girders, teak flooring, electricity supply cable, sanitary items, doors and miscellaneous items.

Catalogues (free) may be obtained within fourteen days of the sale date from Messrs. Geering & Colyer's offices at: Ashford (Tel. 25), Hawkhurst and Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Rye, Heathfield and Wadhurst, Sussex.

Screw pickets and coiled barbed wire for sale by tender in Lincolnshire. Approximate quantities 18,000 pickets and 5,000 yards of wire divided into lots which purchasers will be required to uproot and dismantle. Also approximately 28 miles of copper cable of dimensions varying from ½ in. to 2½ in. lying in ducts. Applications for tender forms should be made to Air Ministry, C.19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, within seven days of this advertisement.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
May 27-30 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861)

S.S. and S.C. lathes; milling, shaping and flexible shaft grinding machines; woodworking machinery; generating station equipment including: transformers up to 1,000 kVA. by B.T.H., Brush, Ferranti, etc.; oil circuit breakers, feeder panels, control panels, synchronizing panels, station switchboard (415/240 volt, 3-phase, 50 cycles 4-wire AC11 panel, 2,400 kW.); petrol and diesel electric generating sets; 45 tons steel piling frames; heavy double drum winches; diesel marine engines and spares; gravity roller conveyors; electric motors; diesel and petrol concrete mixers size 7NT; Muirhill dumpers; Marshall 8/10-ton petrol road rollers and a Green 7-ton diesel; stone crushers (diesel) by Parker/Lister, Baxter/Ruston, etc.; trough belt elevators; centrifugal pumping sets (24,000 g.p.h. at 300 ft.); tar and bitumen distributors and heaters; M.T. spares; tool kits; wireless and radio equipment binoculars 7 x 50 and 6 x 30; stop watches; photographic equipment; furniture; clothing and textiles (greatcoats, blousers and trousers, blankets, etc.); canvas tents.

June 13 .	Miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. .	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272)
June 18 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford .	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*.)

Parliamentary Answers (*Continued*)

Tuesday May 21

Information for Small Exporting Firms

Asked to list publications produced by his department aimed at informing small exporting firms in this country of potential markets in other countries for their products, the Minister of State said: 'The *Export Service Bulletin*, published three times a week and the *Board of Trade Journal* which appears weekly, contains details of specific export opportunities, as well as market and economic reports on many individual countries and products.'

Asked what facilities were provided by his department on behalf of small firms unable to provide a comprehensive network of agents of their own in foreign countries, the Minister of State said: '240 posts in 123 different countries are at the disposal of every British firm, whether small or large. Any small firm with an export problem should consult the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade. Small firms should not overlook the services which export houses can offer them.'

Advertising Benefits of Development Districts

Asked what publications were produced by his department to advertise the benefits now available to firms prepared to undertake further expansion in development districts, the Parliamentary Secretary said: 'The booklet "Expanding Industry" explains the financial inducements available to companies setting up in the development districts and is now supplemented by an explanatory memorandum describing the new benefits proposed in the Local Employment Bill. A revised and consolidated version of this booklet will be published as soon as possible after the Bill receives Royal Assent. There is also the brochure 'Make It in Britain' which was originally intended for North American companies. Both this and 'Expanding Industry' are now available in German.

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

United States Tanker to be Built on Tyneside

Vickers-Armstrongs (Shipbuilders) Ltd., are to build in their Newcastle shipyards, a 61,000 ton d.w. turbine driven, crude oil carrier, for the Regent/Texaco Group. An order for the main machinery will be placed with Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co. Ltd. The firm anticipate the main order will employ 600 men over sixteen months.

Air Freighters for United States

Whitworth-Gloster Aircraft Ltd., (a member of Hawker Siddeley Aviation) have sold two 'Argosy' turbo-prop air freighters to Zantop Air Transport Inc., Detroit.

Radio Telephone Network for Hong Kong

A radio telephone ship-to-shore link for ships in Hong Kong harbour has been supplied by A. T. & E. (Bridgnorth) Ltd.

Electrical Equipment for Peru Railways

Over £91,000 worth of electrical equipment for the Peruvian Corporation Railways left AEI Ltd.'s Traction Division factory at Sheffield within one week of the order being received. The promise of quick delivery was an important factor in the firm obtaining the order.

New Links with Europe

Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., are to lay four submarine cable systems under the North Sea to link Britain with Germany, Denmark and Netherlands. The order, placed by the British GPO, in conjunction with its partners in the three countries mentioned, is worth £2,200,000. These will be the first direct high capacity telephone cables to Germany and Denmark.

Musical Success at Frankfurt Fair

Ormston Burns Ltd., Essex, sold hundreds of pounds worth of electric guitars to European customers at the Frankfurt International Spring Fair.

Jamaica Orders Television Studio Equipment

The Jamaican Broadcasting Corporation will soon be opening a brand new television service to 700,000 islanders. They have bought £40,000 worth of studio equipment, including camera systems, sound and vision mixers and ancillary items from EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

Irish Power Station

William Boby & Co. Ltd., Rickmansworth, have been awarded a £7,000 contract to supply de-aeration equipment to the Lanesborough Power Station, Irish Republic.

Coaches for Cyprus

A further order has been won by AEC Ltd., to supply luxury coaches designed to meet local conditions in Cyprus.

Domestic Refrigerators for Canada

A second $50,000 order from Canada for domestic refrigerators has been received by Morphy-Richards (Astra) Ltd., Dundee. The first order received in February 1963 was completed in mid-March.

Hong Kong Refuse Disposal Contract

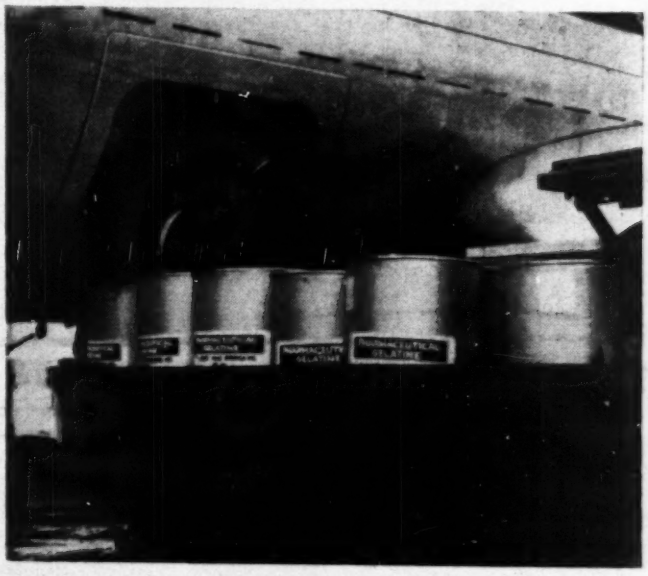
John Thompson Industrial Constructions Ltd., have secured the contract to erect a large refuse incineration plant in Hong Kong. It will dispose of 500 tons a day, and can be increased to cope with 750 tons.

Jet Executive Aircraft Orders

Hawker Siddeley Aviation have sold three DH 125, jet powered executive aircraft to Canadian customers. Another has been ordered by a leading European industrialist.

Electrical Equipment for India

Orders totalling £1,100,000 have been received from Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., by AEI Ltd. They are for electric motor and control gear to be used in the Indian firm's test beds at Bhopal.



An urgent consignment of 10 tons of pharmaceutical gelatine being loaded aboard a BOAC Britannia at London Airport recently, for New York. The aircraft was chartered by P. Leiner & Sons (Wales) Ltd., Treforest, Glam., to enable them to maintain deliveries during a United States dock strike.

United States Buys British Giftware

Baker, Warburg & Co. Ltd., London, have received orders worth $45,300 from the United States for brass wall plaques and other giftware. They have also received an order from New York for men's belts, worth £15,000.

Coffee Sorters for Brazil

In the past 18 months, R. W. Gunson (Seeds) Ltd., London, have sold £165,000 worth of their electronic coffee sorting machines to Brazil. These machines sort the different coloured beans and can be used in many industries. Further substantial orders in excess of £200,000 have been financially backed and now await import licensing approval by the Brazilian Government.

More Computers for South African Railways

The South African Railways Administration has ordered ten more electronic computers from International Computers and Tabulators Ltd., London, worth £1½ million. They will be used on data processing work for staff control.

Dumptrucks for Borneo and Greece

AEC Ltd., have received orders worth £50,000 from Borneo and Greece for earth-moving 'Dumptrucks'. High speed delivery is a feature of the order from Borneo, despatch being within three weeks of order.

Transmission Equipment for Pakistan

BICC Co. Ltd., have received a £60,000 order from the Water and Power Development Authority of East Pakistan for the erection of a 66kV overhead power line. The line will be erected on towers previously supplied by BICC and hot-dip galvanized by Painter Brothers of Hereford.

South Africa Buys Oxygen Plant

A plant to supply high purity oxygen for the rotor furnaces of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd., is to be designed and constructed by Air Products Ltd., London. The contract is worth £750,000.

Printing Equipment for Sydney Newspaper

Printing equipment to a value of £30,000 has been ordered by Mirror Newspapers Ltd., Sydney, from Witton-James Ltd., Wembley.

Addresses of ECGD Local Offices

THE EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters to an annual value of £900,000,000. Its object is to provide, on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible.

The Head Office of ECGD is at 59-67 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 6699, Ext. 271.) The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City) London postal districts E., N., and E.C.1. 2 and 3. Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and N. Hertford.	A. L. MacManus, M.B.E., Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 3491. Telex. 23164.)
London (South) London postal districts E.C.4, S.E. and S.W. Counties of Hants, Kent, Surrey and Sussex	R. K. Pearson, Clements House (Wood Street entrance 4th Floor). 14-18 Gresham Street, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 4581, Telex. 24812).
London (West End) London postal districts W.C.1. and 2, N.W. and W. Counties of Berks, Bucks, Middlesex, Oxford and South Herts.	J. A. Dyer, Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Whitehall 9061. Telex. 24105).
Belfast The six counties of Northern Ireland.	K. W. Knight, 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 29428. Telex. 74577).
Birmingham Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery Radnor and Staffordshire.	J. A. Bookless, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15 (Tel. Edgbaston 4375. Telex. 33132).
Bradford The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).	C. C. Birch, M.B.E., Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford. (Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161).
Bristol Counties of Gloucester, East of the Severn Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall.	J. A. Dorrian, D.F.M., The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 22011. Telex. 44248).
Cardiff Gloucester West of the Severn, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.	A. C. Elston, St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff. (Tel. 26657. Telex 49284).
Edinburgh The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannon, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.	J. J. Brown, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2. (Tel. Caledonian 3004. Telex. 72170).
Glasgow The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.	Wm. C. Pettigrew, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel. Central 3056. Telex. 77130).
Leeds The East and North Ridings of Yorkshire (excluding the area North of a line from Yarm to Staithes). The East and North of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Goole, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).	W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 30082. Telex. 55232).
Liverpool The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint; Western parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (including Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington).	R. H. K. Hughes, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2. (Tel. Central 5756. Telex. 62537).
Manchester The Eastern parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (excluding Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington), and parts of Derbyshire.	W. Ford, Britannic Building, Fountain Street, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 6236. Telex. 66756).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland; part of North Riding of Yorkshire, including Middlesbrough, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees.	P. Henley, District Bank Chambers, 36/38 Mosley Street, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 29838. Telex. 53305).
Nottingham Counties of Leicester, Rutland and Northampton, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.	J. N. Smales, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham (Tel. 46585. Telex. 37566).
Sheffield The Southern triangle of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Barnsley), and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.	B. T. Clark, Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1. (Tel. Sheffield 29151. Telex. 54244).
New York In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.	R. S. Kinsey, c/o British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York, 22, N.Y. (P.O. Box 3434, New York 17, N.Y.) (Tel. Plazza 2-8400).

British Chambers of Commerce Overseas

(Telegraphic Addresses follow in italic)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC – British Chamber of Commerce, Calle Bartolome Mitre, 441, Buenos Aires, Argentina. *'Cambrit', Baires.*

BELGIUM – British Chamber of Commerce, 204 Rue Royale, Brussels, *Brichacom.*

BRAZIL – The British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.), Rua da Conceicao 105, 22nd floor, groups Nos. 2201/2203, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. *Chambrit, Rio de Janeiro.* British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce in Sao Paulo, Rua Barao de Itapetininga (275-7°), and Caixa Postal 1621. Sao Paulo. *Britchamb, Sao Paulo.*

CHILE – British Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 536, Santiago, Chile. *Chambrit, Santiago.*

CUBA – British Chamber of Commerce (P.O. Box 2642), Aguiar 369, Havana. *Britchamco.*

EGYPT – British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt (evacuated), 16, Catherine Place, London, S.W.1.

FRANCE – British Chamber of Commerce, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, 9me. *Britomerce.* Marseilles Regional Council of the British Chamber of Commerce, 2, Beauvau, Marseilles. Bordeaux Regional Council of the Chamber of Commerce, 25, Cours du Marechal Foch, Bordeaux. Northern France Regional Council of the Chamber of Commerce, 29, Rue Esquermoise, Lille (Nord). Normandy Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, 45, Rue Lord Kitchener, Le Havre (Seine-Maritime).

INDONESIA – British Chamber of Commerce, Kali Besar Barat 1 (Second Floor), P.O. Box 543, Djakarta-Kota, Indonesia. *Britchamcom, Djakartakota.*

IRAQ – British Commercial Society in Baghdad, P.O. Box 43, Baghdad. *Birchiraq, Baghdad.*

ISRAEL – Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel), P.O.B. 1127, Tel Aviv, Israel.

ITALY – British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Via Boccaccio, Milan. *Britaly, Milan.*

JAPAN – British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Thomsons, Naka 9th Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

MEXICO – British Chamber of Commerce, Paseo de la Reforma 13, Mexico City. Postal Address: Apartado No. 900, Mexico, D.F.

MOROCCO – British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Immeuble Banque Ottomane, Place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca. *Britcommer.* Peninsular House, Tangier.

PORTUGAL – British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.), Rue Victor Cordon, 4, Lisbon. Tel. No.: 27012. And at Praca D. Joao 1. Tel.: Porto 22442. Madeira – British Chamber of Commerce Inc., 13, Rua 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira. *Britham.*

SPAIN– British Chamber of Commerce, Paseo de Gracia, 11-A, Barcelona. *Britcom.* And at: Carrera San Jeronimo 28, Madrid.

SWEDEN – British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden, Hovslagargatan 5b, Stockholm C. 200570.

SWITZERLAND – British Chamber of Commerce, 21, St. Jakobstrasse Basle. *Britannica.* And at: 1, Galeries Benjamin Constant, Lausanne. *Britannica.*

THAILAND – The British Chamber of Commerce, 1041, Silom Road, Bangkok.

TUNIS – The British Chamber of Commerce, Place Lavigerie, Tunis.

TURKEY – British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.) (P.O. Box 190, Galata, Istanbul), Buldanlioglu Han, Necati Bey Caddesi No. 246, Galata, Istanbul. *Brichamcom, Istanbul.*

URUGUAY – British Chamber of Commerce, Cerrito 420, P-6, Montevideo, *Britannia, Montvideo.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – British-American Chamber of Commerce, British Trade Centre, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. *Briemcha – New York.* British-American Chamber of Commerce and Trade Centre, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, 4, California. *Britamcent.* British-American Chamber of Commerce and Trade Centre of the Pacific Southwest, 643 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 17, California. (Tel.: 622-7124). British American Chamber of Commerce of the Midwest, British Trade Centre, 209 South La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois. (Tel.: 346-5434.)

Further information can be obtained from Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 7211).

Principal Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce

AUSTRALIA – Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, 79 London Circuit, City Canberra, A.C.T. *Ashercom. Canberra.*

CANADA – The Canadian Chamber of Commerce Inc., Board of Trade Building, Montreal. *Canchamber.*

CEYLON – Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Inc., Chamber of Commerce Building, P.O. Box 274, Colombo. *Chamber.*

CYPRUS – Cyprus Chamber of Commerce, Ledra Str. No. 232, P.O. Box 55, Nicosia. *Chamber.*

EAST AFRICA – Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, P.O. 470, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. *Aschambcom.*

FEDERATION OF MALAYA – The Federated Malay States Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 192, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Kuala Lumpur. *Commerce.*

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND – The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Pax House, Union Avenue, P.O. Box 1934, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia. *Resolve.*

GHANA – The Accra and Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, Accra, Ghana.

INDIA – Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Royal Exchange, Calcutta, 1. *Assocham.*

NEW ZEALAND – Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand, Dumbarton Building, 185 Willis Street, Wellington. *Vigilance.*

NIGERIA – The Lagos Chamber of Commerce, 35/37 Martins Street, P.O. Box 109, Lagos, Nigeria. *Commerce, Lagos.*

PAKISTAN – Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Box No. 4833, Karachi, 2. *Assochap.*

SIERRA LEONE – The Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone, P.O. Box 502, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

THE WEST INDIES – The Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, W.I, P.O. Box 499, *Inchambcom.*

Further information can be obtained from Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 4444, Ext. 118.)

British Business Organizations Overseas

AUSTRALIA – Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 578 Bourke Street, Melbourne, C.1. *Ausbritman, Melbourne.*

CANADA – The British Canadian Trade Association operating the British Trade Centres. Toronto: 100 University Avenue. *Britcen, Toronto.* Montreal: 2100 Drummond Street. *Britcen, Montreal.* Vancouver: 510 West Hastings Street. *Cabmavan.*

GERMANY – The British Trade Council in Germany, c/o Commercial Department, British Embassy, Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77. (Tel.: Bonn 22021).

NETHERLANDS – Anglo-Dutch Trade Council, 45 Raamweg, The Hague, Holland.

NEW ZEALAND – United Kingdom Manufacturers and New Zealand Representatives' Association (U.K.M.A.N.Z.R.A.), 310 D.M.L. Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1. *Transtrade.*

SOUTH AFRICA – The British Manufacturers' and Representatives' Association, 701-703 Southern House, Corner Fox and Rissik Streets, P.O. Box 3264, Johannesburg. *Union, Johannesburg;* Barclays Bank Building, Adderley Street, P.O. Box 845, Cape Town. *Union, Cape Town.*

VENEZUELA – The Anglo-Venezuelan Trade Association and the British Trade Promotion Centre, Apartado Del Este 5713, Edificio Sokoa, Oficina 7, Plaza Chacaito, Caracas. *Britrade, Caracas.*

CANADA

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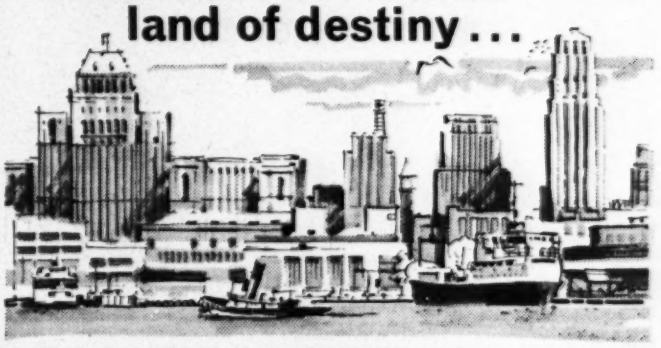

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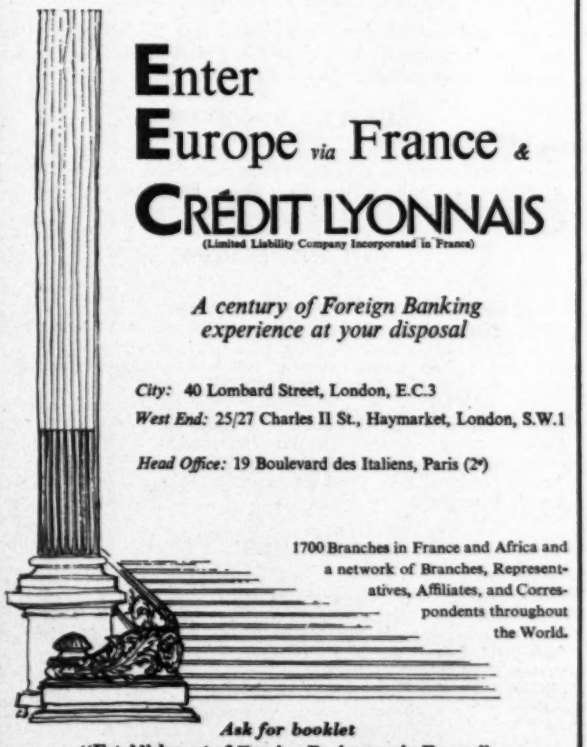

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"Establishment of Foreign Businesses in France"

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	May 3	Aug. 2
Outside Europe	April 5	July 5
Europe	Mar. 1	June 7

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 3, April 5 and March 1 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CLOTHING TRADE EXHIBITION – April 10-15, 1964.
† At Olympia. Apply, U.T.P. Exhibitions Ltd., Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Fleet Street 6444.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

MONTREAL: FALL GIFT SHOW – August 26-29, 1963.
* Apply, National Gift House, Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7, Ontario.

JOHANNESBURG: 3RD EXHIBITION OF INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL – September 24-27, 1963.
† At Physics Laboratory of University of Witwatersrand. Apply, The Instrument and Control Society of Southern Africa, c/o Physics Laboratory of University of Witwatersrand.

TORONTO: FALL GIFT SHOW – September 30-October 3, 1963.
* Apply, National Gift Shows, Seccombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7, Ontario.

EUROPE

Additions:

WIESBADEN: 24TH INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GOODS FAIR – October 13-15, 1963.
* Apply, Internationale Sportartikelmesse Wiesbaden G.m.b.H., Postfach 2034, Langgasse 17, Wiesbaden.

STOCKHOLM: 29TH INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – March 11-22, 1964.
* Apply, 'Allt For Sjon' Fack, Stockholm 28.

WIESBADEN: 25TH INTERNATIONAL SPORTS GOODS FAIR – April 26-28, 1964.
* Apply, Internationale Sportartikelmesse Wiesbaden G.m.b.H., Postfach 2034, Langgasse 17, Wiesbaden.

Increasing Importance of Drawing Office and Copying Techniques

AN INTERNATIONAL exhibition of drawing office, copying and industrial photographic equipment, the International Reprographic and Industrial Photographic Exhibition REPRO '63 claimed to be the first of its kind in the world, was staged at Earls Court, London, from May 13 to 17. The significance of the exhibition was the increasing importance of drawing office and copying techniques to every aspect of industry and commerce. Hundreds of millions of plans, engineering drawings, charts and graphs are produced in Britain every year. An example is the construction of a modern airliner which calls for approximately 5,000,000 prints of drawings – at least twelve copies each of some 400,00 designs from the drawing board.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Drawing Office Material Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association (DOMMDA), and organised by Industrial Exhibitions Limited.

The word 'reprographic' has become the recognized omnibus adjective for the many processes and methods now used to make copies of plans, drawings, charts and documents. The exhibition, however, was not limited to reprographic equipment. Everything from a draughtsman's dividers, pencils and erasers were shown alongside modern electronic equipment which 'minaturizes' drawings and stores tens of thousands of postage-stamp-sized copies in a few cubic feet of space. One of the big problems that was dealth with at REPRO '63 was that of storing the fantastic number of documents that industralists and engineers now need to keep 'on tap'. Computer techniques are being developed to make it possible to find any one of half-a-million drawings in a few seconds.

Much of the equipment shown aimed at simplification of the copying processes, many of which are now entirely automatic. The simpler the system, the less possibility of error. The Institute of Reprographic Technology (I.R.T.) held daily lectures and conferences for their members during the exhibition. Well-known industrial figures explained and discussed new techniques and adaptations of old ones.

The people who have had the longest experience of the use of copying methods are the draughtsmen, without whose work there would be nothing to copy. In addition to the range of photocopying machines and industrial cameras for the drawing office, REPRO '63 presented the biggest shop window yet provided for drawing tables, drafting machines and the whole gamut of drawing office materials and sundries.

Facilities for British Exporters at Genoa Trade Fair

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE held recently at the London Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Francesco Ferraro, the Commissioner of the Genoa International Fair, confirmed that the exceptionally bad weather experienced in Genoa last winter had delayed the programme for building further pavilions and that the 1st International Communications Fair ('Intercom') and the International Aeronautical Salon have now been combined and will take place between October 5 and 20, 1963. The 3rd International Boat Show will be held from January 25 to February 25, 1964.

At both events there will be reductions in space charges for United Kingdom exhibitors. If they wish, participants at the International Communications and Aeronautical Salon may deliver their exhibits to the site on September 1 and the goods in question may remain until December 20, 1963, without additional charges. Correspondingly the Fair authorities will offer facilities for boats and other exhibits at the Boat Show to be displayed without further charge for the period from December 25, 1963 to March 5, 1964. Additionally, purchasers of boats displayed at the Fair may defer collection until May 31, 1964.

Further information about the Genoa Fairs can be obtained from the Commissioner, Viale Brigate Partigiane 18, 2-s.s., Genoa (Tel. Genoa 52555), or from the United Kingdom Representative, Rear Admiral A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, Loseberry Enterprises Ltd., Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey (Tel. Esher 2882).

Success of British Caravan Display at Swedish Trade Fair

By R. W. Bailey, HM Consul-General in Gothenburg

A FINE DISPLAY of British caravans were the outstanding feature of this year's Swedish Trade Fair in Gothenburg. Forty-eight caravans in all were shown, arranged into two groups – one at the main entrance and the other in the open space between the two principal halls. With flags flying gaily and the surrounding verges green with new sown grass, it was a colourful sight which attracted many visitors to inspect the caravans more closely. The British caravan industry rightly feels it has great opportunities in the rapidly growing Swedish market and that the Trade Fair in Gothenburg was the best 'shop window'.

This Trade Fair is held in May of each year. It is the great occasion of the year and the whole of Gothenburg puts on a festive air with the flags of all nations flying along the main thoroughfares. The opening ceremony was performed by Minister without Portfolio Rune Hermansson in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering and afterwards the Municipality gave a large reception at the Old Bourse at which the President of the City Council gave a speech of welcome in English.

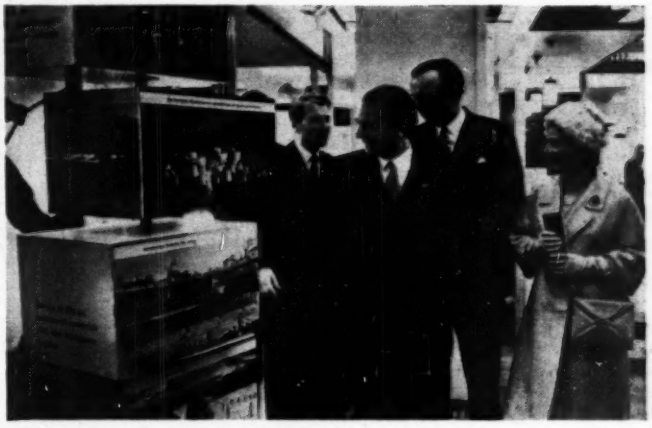
This year's Fair was held from May 10 to May 19 at the permanent exhibition site of Svenska Massan, the largest indoor exhibition in Scandinavia, with 300,000 square feet under cover, out of a total area of 450,000 square feet. 1,752 concerns were represented. The international character of the Fair is demonstrated by the fact that of these, no less than 1,250, drawn from 30 different countries, including the United Kingdom, had their own national stands or in some cases collective exhibitions. The United Kingdom stand featured projectors showing slides of interesting views and photographs of scientific achievements. It was mounted by the Central Office of Information in co-operation with the Board of Trade and with the assistance of the British Consulate-General in Gothenburg.

Sixty-five other British firms showed their products through their Swedish agents. These covered a wide range, including agricultural machinery, fork-lift trucks, tools, machine tools, and many types of home appliances. Our main competitors, and particularly West Germany and Italy, were also powerfully represented, whilst the East bloc countries, with the notable exception of Soviet Russia, made a great display of heavy industry, foods and wines. With 100,000 visitors to the Fair in the first four-and-a-half days (a 10 per cent. increase over last year's figures for the corresponding period), the salesmen were kept fully occupied, and the exhibitors of British products have expressed themselves well satisfied with the results so far.

The principal function of such a Fair is to produce long-term interest in the products exhibited. Even so, one British caravan firm sold ten of its largest type within the first few days. Indeed, all the caravans exhibited have been sold and orders placed for a substantial number of others. The caravans almost 'sold themselves'. One Swedish agent was attending to a customer on one of the stands when another customer came up and wished to buy one of the caravans on show for delivery next month. He was told that not only was that caravan already sold but also his whole stock of that model had been sold. The salesmen suggested that he should look at a very similar caravan on another British stand for which the same Swedish firm was also agent. The salesman intended to join him there later, but the customer came back in a few moments and handed him a thousand kronor note as a deposit, saying: 'I have decided to take the other caravan for delivery next month.'

The caravan firms say that the Fair has been of great help in assessing the Swedish market, finding out what the Swedish public wants, and the modifications which would help to increase their appeal in the Scandinavian market.

As part of the publicity for the British caravan exhibition, a buffet lunch for the press was given by the National Caravan Council, who, in conjunction with the Board of Trade and with the assistance of this Consulate-General, organized the display. The guest of honour at the lunch was Mr. John Hill, MP, who conveyed a message of greetings and good will from Mr. Erroll, the President of the Board of Trade, who would have liked to have been there himself but was engaged in the EFTA negotiations in Lisbon. Mr. Hill emphasized the importance of Sweden as a customer to Britain. Although its population was only 7½ million, every Swede, man, woman and child, bought £20 worth of British goods each year, making them our largest *per capita* foreign buyer.



Seen at the Official British Information stand, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Hermansson, Swedish Minister without Portfolio, who opened the Fair, and the official party are, left to right: Mr. T. Abraham, British Vice-Consul; Mr. R. W. Bailey, HM Consul-General; Mr. John Hill MP and Mrs. Hill.

Taking the overall figures, Sweden was Britain's fifth largest customer (after the United States, Canada, Australia and West Germany). Moreover this was a market that continued to expand, assisted as it is by Swedish prosperity and EFTA preferences. (Since the signing of the EFTA agreement in 1960, British trade with Sweden has been increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent. each year).

Wing Commander T. G. Jefferson, the Chairman of the National Caravan Council, said that the display of British caravans at the British Exhibition in Stockholm last year was such a success that after consultation with the Board of Trade, they decided to show at this year's Gothenburg Trade Fair. Sweden was now Britain's fourth largest buyer of caravans. Exports have risen from 168 caravans in 1959 and 173 in 1960 to twice that number in 1961 (354 caravans) and double again in 1962 to 739 units, worth some £200,000. Wing Commander Jefferson added, on behalf of the caravan exhibitors: 'British manufacturers are anxious to do everything possible to help increase our business with Sweden, for example we are making a point of strictly honouring our delivery promises as well as trying to meet the detailed wishes and tastes of users in your country.'

International Fabric Assembly

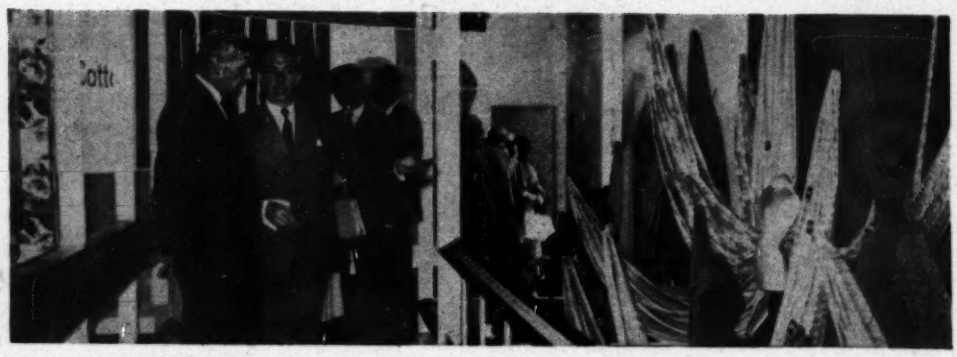
ABOUT FORTY fabric manufacturers and converters from Britain, Austria, France, Italy, Germany, Denmark and Sweden showed their collections for Autumn 1963 and Spring 1964 at the Makers-up Fabric Assembly at Berners Hotel, London, from May 13 to 17. This annual presentation to the trade of fabrics used in the making of ladies' and girls' dresses, blouses and lingerie featured the border-embroidery and new effects being introduced by both British and Continental manufacturers.

Among the displays were laces of all kinds from Nottingham, stretch nylon fabrics for slacks and stretch double jersey for swimwear, and knitted fabrics with the appearance of pure silk, named appropriately the 'silk look' as well as the cool 'linen look' in plains and jacquards.

Business Mergers and Industrial Relations

'After the Take-over' is the report of a study made by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology into the reactions of employees in a group of companies which was merged with a larger group as the result of a successful take-over bid in 1960. Inquiries for copies to the Secretary of the Institute at 14, Welbeck Street, London, W.1.

British Cotton Display at Bulawayo Fair



Sir Humphrey Gibbs of Southern Rhodesia being shown one of the fabric displays in the British Pavilion by Mr. Paul Gell the designer of the pavilion.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Trophy awarded at the Central African Trade Fair at Bulawayo, held from May 2 to 12, was awarded for the third year running to the British Pavilion for the most outstanding exhibit in the industrial and commercial section. The Pavilion was designed to illustrate the story of the British cotton industry, featuring principally the industry's new design thinking. It is claimed that this was the first time that the British cotton story had been told in this form in a major international fair.

The British Pavilion also won the Bulawayo Agricultural Society Cup for the best commercial internal exhibit.

The interior of the Pavilion, the external extensions, the terrace, and the 'Cotton House' were all designed and planned by Paul Gell, a leading British design consultant, to illustrate two of the most significant moods in cotton furnishings. Mr. Gell contrasted close, warm tones of cotton prints and textures with black and white in a raised dining area, and the greens and blues of modern abstracts and florals in a sun-room and patio. In a small space British cotton furnishings were used to give, through the relationship of colour and design the mood of four modern rooms, specially created for Rhodesian living.

Sponsored jointly by the Cotton Board, the Board of Trade and the Central Office of Information the British pavilion featured cotton fabrics for every use from fashions to furniture coverings – chintzes, cotton satins, repps and percales – which have now been accepted as the primary fabric both by international fashion houses and interior decorators.

One of the features of the pavilion was the occasional 'fashion break' where models displayed clothes specially selected to illustrate British cotton's versatility. Twenty-two leading London firms contributed to these shows, featuring day dresses, beach wear, and evening dresses, all of which were designed by familiar names in Central Africa, and which are available at retail stores in the territory.

About 70 British cotton houses contributed to the exhibition which included fabrics for men. Room lay-outs were a feature of the British exhibit and contemporary furnishing trends with the accent on Central Africa was the theme.

Space permitted only a small display of men's wear which featured but a few of the very many men's shirting and apparel fabrics which indicated the new ideas the industry has to put forward in the future.

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New Techniques in Electronics Seen at Olympia

By a Special Correspondent

THE SUCCESS of the United Kingdom electronics industry, now running at an annual production rate of approximately £360 million, 10 per cent. up on the previous year, is almost entirely dependent on the radio and electronic component manufacturers, who design, develop and manufacture the 3,000 million individual items that are needed every year. A comprehensive cross section of the components industry was seen at the 18th Radio and Electronic Component Show at Olympia, London, from May 21 to May 24. Sponsored by the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation and organized by Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., it was the largest show of its kind yet staged.

The basic theme of the exhibition was reliability. With the increasing use of electronic apparatus in industry and in equipment used by the armed services, consistency and long-term operation has become a prime necessity. In all cases this factor is dependent on the quality of the 'bits and pieces' from which the apparatus is constructed.

Many of the manufacturers demonstrated at Olympia the lengths to which they go in order to ensure that their components have the lowest possible failure rate. Plessey and Mullard were outstanding in this respect, but it was significant that the Ministry of Aviation devoted almost the whole of its stand to the same subject. The Ministry called upon the Electronic Valve and Semi-conductor Manufacturers' Association (VASCA) to illustrate the way in which reliability is 'built in' to components during manufacture. The particular component here was the transistor, which continues to spread its influence to almost all electronic systems as improved types are available. VASCA members stressed the meticulous inspection and testing techniques required; one section of the exhibit showed the use of a helium mass spectrometer for the detection of transistor can leakages.

The Ministry of Aviation exhibits stressed one of the most important aspects of reliability and one which in many cases has been strangely ignored: the correct design of equipment to make the most intelligent use of the components available so that they can fulfil their reliability standards. VASCA, with a down-to-earth list of 'Do's-and Don't's for transistor users, gave practical advice on this point.

Microminiaturization was another of the lines of development stressed by the component makers at Olympia. This has now become a major preoccupation of many firms. Its importance is not only in getting an electronic quart into a pint pot; the close integration of components is showing a notable improvement in reliability, and in some cases, where very high frequencies are concerned, it becomes necessary to 'condense' circuits in order to overcome the time-lag of the electronic pulses passing through the equipment. Though these are at approximately the speed of light, the time taken for a pulse to get from one point to another in a conventional circuit now has to be reckoned with.

The Mullard organization showed a rocket guidance system intergrator which is manufactured for the Royal Aircraft Establishment. It packs 3,438 components – transistors, diodes, resistors and capacitors, or their equivalents – into a unit measuring 3·8 x 2·6 x 1·8 inches (9·6 x 6·6 x 4·5 centimetres). This represents a component density of 350,000 to the cubic foot (0·028 cubic metre). It is 100 times smaller than similar equipment built from conventional 'miniature' components.

The method of construction is to evaporate under vacuum the passive elements of the circuits – resistors, capacitors and interconnecting 'wires' – on to a 0·039 inch (0·99 mm.) glass substrate. Specially-made transistors and diodes, smaller than a match head, are fitted into position by a newly-developed spot-soldering technique. The whole assembly is then encapsulated into a solid block. Each of the RAE integrators include 389 transistors, 832 diodes and 2,217 resistors and capacitors, all fitted into a volume equivalent to a couple of packets of 20 cigarettes.

There were at Olympia many other examples of this solid circuit technique. The important fact that emerges is that – contrary to forecasts – the method of production is eventually going to prove cheaper than conventional printed circuit construction when production is in reasonable quantities. Of course, a 'one-off', produced by the new technique, is completely uneconomic.

The transistor, which arrived on a wave of rather unjustifiable optimism some fifteen years ago, is now proving its real worth. For some years it has built for itself a formidable place in many aspects of electronic work. It has, however, had certain limitations, chiefly concerned with its frequency and power handling potentialities. But at this year's component show, it was seen that the occasions where the transistor is incapable of taking the place of the thermionic valve are rapidly vanishing. The Brush Crystal Company introduced an epitaxial transistor capable of handling 60 watts at 150 megacycles. This is obviously of considerable interest to the makers of mobile radio transmitters, and this transistor is now being evaluated by the Service ministries and the police departments. Also interested are the BBC, for the construction of new and simpler unattended VHF/FM and TV repeater stations, and the Post Office, who anticipate that the new transistor will prove useful in relay equipment.

At the low frequency end of the transistor scale, the development of semiconductor devices capable of being used in very high quality sound reproduction equipment – not to be confused with the deluge of (mostly imported) transistor radio sets – has now been completed.

Another development in the semiconductor field was the introduction at the Component Show by Associated Electrical Industries of the first controlled avalanche rectifier to be made in the United Kingdom.

The exhibition was by no means confined only to the industrial side of electronics. With the imminent arrival of Third Channel TV, and the use of the UHF Bands IV and V, many manufacturers have been busily developing new equipment and components to make television receivers simpler and more reliable at the new frequencies. There is aerial 'hardware,' which will be very different from existing BBC and ITA equipment used by the public. Aerialite, Antiference and Belling & Lee are well to the fore in this field. Sydney S. Bird and Sons showed a transistorized UHF tuner just out of the laboratories. Using two transistors, the unit is claimed to have a considerably better noise factor than a similar unit using valves. Plessey showed a tuner for Band IV and V using push-button tuning employing a mechanism that ensures a high resetting accuracy.

British Textile Display at Frankfurt

THE BOARD OF TRADE and the TPCC (Textile Promotion Consultative Committee) jointly organized a display of British clothing fabrics at the 9th Interstoff International Textiles Exhibition held in Frankfurt from May 21 to 24.

Twelve British firms manned individual displays on the official stand, which covered more than 3,700 square feet. They showed woollens, cottons, linens and fabrics in man-made fibres and blends of fibres for men's, women's and children's clothing. In addition, 40 British textile manufacturers contributed to a large supplementary display of fabrics organized and run by the TPCC as part of the official stand.

This is the third consecutive year in which the Board of Trade has collaborated at Interstoff with the TPCC, which represents all sections of the textile industry in Britain. The exhibition, one of Germany's major textile trade events, is held twice a year. Nearly 140 non-German exhibitors took part in last summer's event, which was visited by 9,500 trade buyers.

British exports of woollen, cotton and man-made fibre yarns and fabrics last year totalled £165·9 m., of which £12·6 m. went to West Germany.

Payment Risks and Import Regulations Abroad

'A Guide to Payments Risks and Import Regulations Abroad', provides brief details of the currency reserves, the state of the market, and the appropriate exchange rates, for each of the eighty countries it covers. Inquiries for copies to the Intelligence Department, Barclays Bank Ltd., 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

International Automatic Vending Exhibition

AUTOMATIC VENDING is increasingly becoming an essential facet of British life. The progress made in this field of industry was seen at Earls Court from May 13 to 17 at the International Automatic Vending exhibition where ingenious automatic vending machines designed to make shopping easier and the obtaining of hot or cold 'ready to eat' meals were displayed by leading manufacturers from many countries of the world.

Exhibitors demonstrated that anything from an item costing a few pennies to bags of coal or potatoes can be purchased at any time from vending machines within a few seconds. The exhibition also showed how industry could be served by the vending machine enabling employees to obtain hot or cold drinks, hot or cold meals during 'breaks', and also to do their shopping while at their places of employment. Anything that is required, from soup to sausages, vegetables and fruit are made available at the insertion of a coin. The newest models of change-giving machines means that the right money for automatic shopping is not necessary. Today it is possible for a machine to give change for a £1 note.

Among some of the exhibits displayed were: a machine able to supply a range of hot meals consisting of eleven different items. The meals are contained in a heated compartment which keeps the food at a constant temperature of 160 degrees fahrenheit. An entirely new system of automatic retailing which is based on a florin operated vending head with a stationary or moving tray display, which can supply items ranging from a 10 lb. bag of potatoes to a light bulb.

The machine has a maximum storage capacity of 2,100 items. Another new product from the industry was a refrigerated vending machine for the supply of frozen foods. This machine was shown for the first time in this country. Also shown for the first time was an 'automatic shop' able to supply 24 lines in mixed merchandise. It has 112 feet of shelving space, and a simple built-in computor ensures correct selections, and is constructed to perform about 100 million operations during its life-time.

'Shopshow '63' at Olympia

ABOUT 70 firms demonstrated modern trends in selling at the five day shop equipment and self-service exhibition 'Shopshow '63' at Olympia from May 13 to 17. Price markers, in-store packaging materials and equipment, refrigerated cabinets, shelving, self-service fixtures and automatic scales were among the hundreds of exhibits displayed by both British and overseas manufacturers.

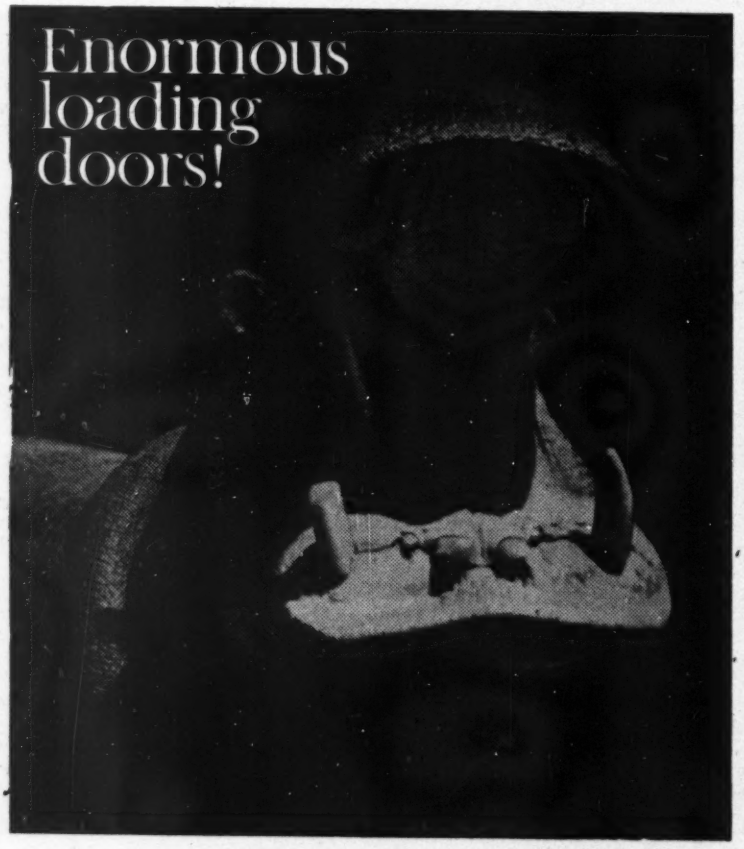
A new feature of the exhibition was a 75 feet arcade of shops, each fitted out to illustrate up-to-the-minute retailing techniques, with the accent on self-selection. In a 3,000 sq. ft. packaging area, visitors saw demonstrations of new methods and machines for in-store packaging of meat, bacon, cheese, fruit and vegetables.

This year for the first time, the annual Self-Service Forum was combined with the Shopshow. It took place on May 13 and 14, and delegates were also invited to tour some of London's newest self-service stores. On May 15 there was a one-day Supermarket Association Conference, and on May 16 conferences for chemists and hardware merchants.

International Photo-Cine Fair

THE LATEST developments in photography from every leading camera-production country in the world including Britain, America, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and Switzerland, were featured at what has been claimed as the 'biggest show of its kind' held in Britain – the International Photo-Cine Fair at the National Hall, Olympia, London, from May 13 to 18. At the Fair industrialists had an opportunity of studying how photography can help them. A special section of the Fair demonstrated the importance of photography – still and moving – in modern industry.

Visitors were also able to take part in varied programmes of lectures, films and slide shows held each day in the lecture room on the first floor of the National Hall. Every aspect of photography was covered including: 'What the Amateur Can do with Cine', 'Underwater photography', 'Press Photography', and, of particular interest to school-leavers, 'Careers in Photography'.



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Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Cuba and Poland

THE POLISH press has announced the signing of a Protocol for 1963 to the five-year Trade Agreement between Cuba and Poland.

Cuba is to supply Poland with ores and metal concentrates, raw sugar, tobacco and tobacco products, synthetic fibres, citrus fruit, juices, processed fruit, coffee and other products.

Poland, on the other hand, will supply Cuba with electric motors, building machines, machine tools, laboratory equipment, medical equipment, tractors and agricultural machines, motor cars (including 'Warszawa', 'Nysa' and 'Zak'), bicycles, drugs, chemicals and textiles. The trade between the two countries also includes cultural goods: films, books, periodicals, records, slides and post-stamps for philatelist purposes.

Hungary and Roumania

A PROTOCOL, within the framework of the five-year Trade Agreement, on the exchange of goods for the year 1963 was signed in Budapest on January 31.

Under the Protocol Hungary is to supply power plants, various factory equipment, floating cranes, machines for the chemical industry, machine tools, vehicles, telecommunication equipment and component parts, radio and T.V. sets, instruments, X-ray apparatus, block and semi-processed aluminium goods. Roumania will supply machines and equipment for the oil industry, tractors and spare parts, freight carriages, tractor trailers, excavators, machine tools, radiators, rolled steel, lead, zinc, timber, sodium products and other chemicals, pyrite, natural gas and consumer goods.

Austria and Hungary

THE HUNGARIAN press has announced the signing of a five-year Trade Agreement between Austria and Hungary incorporating quota lists for the first twelve months to September 30, 1963.

Among other items of goods Austria will supply Hungary with are livestock, grain, seeds and various agricultural products, wood, including pit props, railway sleepers, chipboard, veneer wood, graphite, abrasive materials, cellulose, cardboards and various types of paper, leather products, glassware, steel, machine tools, rolling stock, tractors, electrical equipment, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, plastic materials and preparations.

In return Hungary will supply Austria with meat and meat preparations, poultry, fish, raw edible oils, vegetable oil, wine and spirits, tobacco, chemical and pharmaceutical products, leather manufactured articles, machine tools, electrical equipment and miscellaneous goods.

Hungary and Iceland

FOLLOWING talks held in Budapest, a trade and payments agreement between Hungary and Iceland was signed on February 5, 1963, for the year ending December 31, 1963.

Under the agreement Hungary will supply Iceland with electrical products, radio, television and parts, rolling machines, tools, steel and aluminium cable, tractors, household appliances, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, bitumen, textiles and made-up textiles, leather products, sports goods, vegetable oils, wine and spirits, apples, sugar, etc.

In return Iceland will supply wool, hides, fish and sperm oil, fishmeal, deep frozen fillets, salted and frozen herrings and horses' tail hair.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia

THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN press has announced the signature on March 2 of a trade and payments protocol between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Under the terms of the protocol Czechoslovakia will export machinery, tractors, lorries, cars, coal, coke, chemicals, wood and consumer goods to Hungary. In return Hungary will supply machinery and apparatus, communication installations, bauxite, aluminium, agricultural products and foodstuffs including meat, lard, butter and eggs.

According to Czechoslovakian statistics, exports to Hungary in 1961 and 1962 (January-September) were 637 and 750 million crowns respectively. Czechoslovakian imports from Hungary during the same periods amounted to 725 and 978 million crowns respectively.

All inquiries about the above Notices should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade. Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7618).

Cyprus and Israel

THE TRADE Agreements between Cyprus and Israel and Lebanon which were due to expire on May 7 and 21, 1963, respectively, have been extended for a period of one year.

Postal Service to Burma and British Guiana

THE GENERAL Post Office announce that the C.O.D. service to Burma has been suspended.

The postal services from Britain to civilians in British Guiana is still suspended because of the general strike. The public are advised not to post any mail until further notice.

'Hints to Businessmen' Series

REVISED editions of the booklets on Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Turkey have been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen'.

British businessmen who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

ARGENTINA

Gas Recovery Plants for State Gas Board. August 26. E.S.B. 16508/63.*

AUSTRALIA

Electric Induction Heater for Department of Supply. June 13. E.S.B. 16080/63.*
Electric Cable and Equipment for the Mackay Harbour Board. June 13. E.S.B. 16278/63.
Tensile Testing Machine for Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board. June 4. E.S.B. 16505/63.*

Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne:
Bimotional Switch Wipers. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 12127/63.*
Time Clocks. (Further Information.) June 18. E.S.B. 14181/63.*

BURMA

Building and General Hardware; Paints; Hand and Portable Power Tools for Joint Venture Corporation Ltd. June 5 and 15. E.S.B. 16533/63.*
Mechanical Handling Equipment for Industrial Development Corporation. June 3. E.S.B. 16534/63.*

Civil Stores Committee:
Bitumen Heaters. June 5. E.S.B. 16277/63.*
Paint. June 3. E.S.B. 16280/63.*
Crawler Tractors. June 6. E.S.B. 16281/63.*
Drilling Equipment. June 5. E.S.B. 16509/63.*
Electrical Equipment. June 4. E.S.B. 16258/63.*
Protective Clothing; Rubber Hose. June 4. E.S.B. 16022/63.*
Manila Rope. June 4. E.S.B. 16257/63.*
Nuts and Bolts. June 10. E.S.B. 16580/63.*
Nuts and Bolts. June 10. E.S.B. 16581/63.*
Nuts and Bolts. June 10. E.S.B. 16579/63.*
Fire Alarm Equipment. June 4. E.S.B. 16256/63.*
Motor Graders. June 6. E.S.B. 16282/63.*
Drilling Equipment. June 6. E.S.B. 16283/63.*
Mobile Crane. June 5. E.S.B. 16275/63.*
Road Roller. June 5. E.S.B. 16276/63.*

CEYLON

Earthenware Ducts for Ministry of Transport and Works. June 12. E.S.B. 15781/63.
Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health. July 23. E.S.B. 15780/63*
Fire Engines for Colombo Municipal Council. June 12. E.S.B. 15782/63.
Refrigeration Equipment for State Engineering Corporation. June 14. E.S.B. 16545/63.
Generating Sets for Irrigation Department. June 18. E.S.B. 16544/63.

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:
Passenger Lifts. June 25. E.S.B. 16018/63.
Timber Seasoning Kilns. June 25. E.S.B. 15779/63*
Agricultural Machinery. June 21. E.S.B. 16252/63*

COLOMBIA

Nare Hydroelectric Project for Empresas Publicas Medellin. (Further Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 16625/63.

COSTA RICA

Hydroelectric Plant Equipment for Instituto Costarricense De Electricidad (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 14. E.S.B. 7743/63.*

EGYPT

Taps and Drills for Egyptian Railways. June 26. E.S.B. 16547/63.

Organization for Executing the Five Year Plan:
Filling Station, Ventilation and Drainage Equipment. June 24. E.S.B. 16229/63.
Paper Manufacturing Plant. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14568/63.*
Telecommunications Clocks; Fire Alarm Signalling. June 23. E.S.B. 16228/63.
Desalting Plant. June 20. E.S.B. 16226/63.
Pneumatic Mining Equipment. June 15. E.S.B. 16222/63.
Heavy Mining Equipment. June 16. E.S.B. 16223/63.
Workshop Equipment. June 22. E.S.B. 16227/63.
Vehicles. June 17. E.S.B. 16224/63.
Diesel Generating Set. June 19. E.S.B. 16225/63.

ETHIOPIA

Ministry of Stores and Supplies:
Steel Cupboards and Safes. June 6. E.S.B. 16838/63.*
Stationery. June 13. E.S.B. 16840/63.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
Tyres and Tubes. June 4. E.S.B. 16585/63.*
Valves; Pipe Fittings. June 4. E.S.B. 16590/63.*

FRANCE

Construction of Clinic for Administration Générale De L'Assistance Publique. June 12. Press cutting (in French) available. E.S.B. 16272/63.*

GREECE

Sewage Treatment Plant for Sanitation and Hydraulic Works Technical Co. Ltd (Futher Information.) Closing date extended to July 1. E.S.B. 13077/63.*

Institute of Social Insurance:
Laboratory Equipment. June 4. E.S.B. 16542/63.*
Centrifuges. June 4. E.S.B. 16031/63.*
Dental Equipment. June 8. E.S.B. 16030/63.*
Electric Spectrophotometers. June 4. E.S.B. 16026/63.*

Ministry of Trade:
Galvanized M/S Plates. June 18. E.S.B. 16024/63.*
Laboratory Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 16027/63.*
Laboratory Instruments. June 21. E.S.B. 16025/63.*
Drilling Pumps and Core Barrels. June 17. 16267/63.*
Hydrological Instruments. June 11. E.S.B. 16028/63.*
Generating Plant. June 4. E.S.B. 16266/63.*
Automatic Stamp Selling Machine. June 21. E.S.B. 16541/63.*
Anemographs; Wind Gauges. June 7. E.S.B. 16836/63.*

INDIA

Charging Sets for Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi. June 5. E.S.B. 16264/63.*
Cranes for Public Works Department, Poona. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to June 12. E.S.B. 12416/63.
Girders for the Ministry of Railways. June 24. E.S.B. 16521/63.
Instruments and Control Valves for Sulphate Plant for the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 20. E.S.B. 14557/63.*

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Information for U.K. Exports (*Continued*)

Dam Spillway Radial Gates for Public Works Department, Hoshangabad. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 15. E.S.B. 35230/62.*
Transformer for Gujarat Electricity Board. June 18. E.S.B. 16288/63.
Water Treatment Plant for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16034/63.*
Drilling Machines for Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. June 4. E.S.B. 16812/63.*
Laboratory Equipment for Andhra Paper Mills. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 5. E.S.B. 12889/63.
Measuring Instrument; Laboratory Equipment for Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. June 4. E.S.B. 16851/63.*
Plant for Manufacture of Lubricating Oils for State Petroleum Board (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 15. E.S.B. 8475/63.*
Miscellaneous Equipment for the Government of Rajasthan. June 12. E.S.B. 16523/63.
Transmission Line for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. (Further Information.) July 16. Tender documents are now available. E.S.B. 14140/63.*
Metal Working Machinery; Hoists; Furnace for Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras. June 10. E.S.B. 16517/63.*
Diesel Generating Sets for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 15. E.S.B. 10085/63.*
Constructional Projects for Marawathwada Projects Circle. June 21. E.S.B. 16519/63.
Emergency Valves for Koyna Hydro Electric Project. August 6. E.S.B. 16289/63.
Head Sets (Telephone) for Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. July 15. E.S.B. 16841/63.
Railway Signalling Modification for Southern Railway, Madras (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 2. E.S.B. 1911/63.*
Switchgear for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. June 14. E.S.B. 16842/63.*
Heat Treatment Equipment; Inspection Equipment; Central Clock System; Spray Painting Equipment; Laboratory Equipment; Office Furniture for Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 10021/63.
Machine Tools for Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13911/63.*

Hindustan Steel Ltd.:
Crane; Diesel Road Roller; Tractors; Water Tankers. June 4. E.S.B. 16833/63.
Pipe Bituminising Plant. August 2. E.S.B. 16834/63.

Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.:
Drilling Equipment. June 20. E.S.B. 16527/63.*
Drill Bits. June 13. E.S.B. 16526/63.*
Electric Coal Drills. July 4. E.S.B. 16518/63.*
Pumping Sets. June 27. E.S.B. 16528/63.*

Procurement Circle, Nangal Township:
Battery Locomotives. August 12. E.S.B. 16262/63.*
Electric Locomotives. August 19. E.S.B. 16263/63.*
Electric Loggers. August 5. E.S.B. 16298/63.*
Earth Moving Machinery. (Further Information.) July 22. E.S.B. 13970/63.

U.P. State Electricity Board:
Cranes and Pulling Units. (Further Information.) June 10. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16057/63.*
Erection of Cables. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available E.S.B. 15373/63.*
Power Station Equipment. July 8. E.S.B. 16531/63.*
Power Station Equipment. June 17. E.S.B. 16881/63.*
Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available E.S.B. 16087/63.*

Atomic Energy Establishment:
Turret Punch Press. June 17. E.S.B. 16826/63.
Double Pulse Generator. June 14. E.S.B. 16825/63.
Pump. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15756/63.*
Level Indicators. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15757/63.*
Transducers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15758/63.*
Electron Probe Micro-Analyser. July 10. E.S.B. 16285/63.
Vacuum Pumps. June 11. E.S.B. 16286/63.
Grinding System. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available E.S.B. 15198/63.*
Hydrogen Purifier. July 11. E.S.B. 16830/63.
Electromagnet. June 5. E.S.B. 16828/63.
Bright Steel Rod. June 6. E.S.B. 16823/63.
PVC Insulated Cables. June 5. E.S.B. 16827/63.
Spot Welding Machine. June 13. E.S.B. 16824/63.
Steel Rods and Plates. June 12. E.S.B. 16829/63.

IRAN

Drilling Equipment for the Imperial Iranian Army. July 2. E.S.B. 16549/63.*

IRAQ

Radio Telephone Equipment for Ministry of Finance. June 30. E.S.B. 16850/63.
Brushes for Iraqi Ports Administration. June 30. 16846/63.
Turpaulins for Iraq Date Trading Company. June 15. E.S.B. 16089/63.

Ministry of Industry:
Water Supply Scheme. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13901/63.*
Agricultural Machinery Work. June 22. E.S.B. 16235/63.

Ministry of Oil:
Cranes. July 7. E.S.B. 16233/63.
General Material. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to June 26. E.S.B. 39166/62.
Adaptors (Drums Closures). June 25. E.S.B. 16849/63.
Mechanical Equipment. July 17. E.S.B. 16218/63.
Metals. (Futher Information.) Closing date extended to June 11. E.S.B. 1298/63.*
Additives, Lubricating Oil. June 11. E.S.B. 16219/63.

Ministry of Defence:
Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16210/63.*
Miscellaneous Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 16240/63.*
Boot Making Tacks. June 5. E.S.B. 16211/63.*
General Tools. June 12. E.S.B. 16205/63.*
Vices. June 16. E.S.B. 16204/63.*
Machine Accessories. June 12. E.S.B. 16215/63.*
Electric Equipment. June 19. E.S.B. 16210/63.
Mild Steel; High Pressure Pipes. June 16. E.S.B. 16207/63.*
Threading Dies and Taps. June 16. E.S.B. 16208/63.*
Grinding, Filling and Polishing Machine. June 12. E.S.B. 16241/63.*
Rubber Soles and Heels. June 5. E.S.B. 16206/63.*
Joints (Steel) and Aceton. June 9. E.S.B. 16214/63.*
Eyelets and Rivets. June 9. E.S.B. 16213/63.*
Miscellaneous Equipments. June 19. E.S.B. 16240/63.
Steel. June 19. E.S.B. 16848/63.*
Overalls. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15398/63.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Booster Pump Units for Donegal County Council. July 2. E.S.B. 16853/63.
Pump (Compressed Air) for Cavan County Council. June 17. E.S.B. 16852/63.

Cork County Council:
Sludge Pump. July 6. E.S.B. 16577/63.
Sewage Filtering Distributors. July 6. E.S.B. 16575/63.
Pumps. July 6. E.S.B. 16576/63.

KENYA

Street Lighting Equipment for Municipality of Kisumu. June 3. E.S.B. 16543/63.

KOREA

Laboratory and Electronic Equipment for Office of Supply. June 14. E.S.B. 16814/63.*

KUWAIT

Water Distillation Units for Ministry of Electricity and Water (Advance Information.) Closing date not known E.S.B. 16324/63.

MALAYA

Water Tanks for Water Works Engineer. June 5. E.S.B. 16804/63.

MOROCCO

Geophysical Prospection for Le Ministere Du Commerce. June 10. E.S.B. 16845/63.*

NEW ZEALAND

Municipal Electricity Dept., Christchurch:
Cable. June 27. E.S.B. 16806/63.*
Cable. June 27. E.S.B. 16807/63.*

General Post Office, Wellington:
Communications Equipment. July 5. E.S.B. 16805/63.*
Invertors. June 14. E.S.B. 16238/63.*
Lamps. June 19. E.S.B. 16239/63.*
Sleeving. June 13. E.S.B. 16220/63.*

NIGERIA

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria:
Transmission Line. July 1. E.S.B. 16501/63.*
Transformers. June 30. E.S.B. 16502/63.*

PAKISTAN

Electricity, Water and Power Development Authority:
Electric Meters. June 5. E.S.B. 16571/63.*
Electric Meters; Transformers. June 6. E.S.B. 16572/63.*

PANAMA

Vehicles for Instituto De Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion. June 11. Tender documents in Spanish available. E.S.B. 16860/63.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Tyres and Tubes for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. June 17. E.S.B. 16562/63.

Public Works Department:
Constructional Project. June 4. E.S.B. 16560/63.
University Installations. June 5. E.S.B. 16561/63.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Kitchen Equipment; Steam Generator; Hot Water System and Incinerating Plant for Direccao Des Servicos De Obras Publicas E Transportes. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 18. E.S.B. 9718/63.

Central Laboratory of Veterinarian Pathology:
Laboratory Glassware. July 2. E.S.B. 16843/63.
Chemical Products. July 16. E.S.B. 16844/63.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Ministry of Health:
Cotton Wool. July 7. E.S.B. 16882/63.
Hospital Dressings. June 14. E.S.B. 16884/63.*
X-Ray Films and Equipment. June 7. E.S.B. 16883/63.*

SALVADOR

Construction of Hydroelectric Station for LEMPA River Hydroelectric Commission. July 15. E.S.B. 11715/63.

La Proveeduria General De La Republica:
Chalk. June 17. E.S.B. 16863/63.
Electrocardiograph. June 6. E.S.B. 16300/63.*
Typewriter Ribbons. (Further Information.) June 14. Tender documents are now available. E.S.B. 16071/63.*

SINGAPORE

Tee Boxes for Singapore Electricity Department. June 4. E.S.B. 16817/63.

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

SOUTH AFRICA

Brushes (Artists') for Cape Provincial Administration. June 11. E.S.B. 16295/63.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
Milling Machine. June 14. E.S.B. 16248/63.*
Autoclaves. June 14. E.S.B. 16820/63.*

South African Railways:
Heating Plant. June 7. E.S.B. 16569/63.
Electrical Signalling Relays. June 14. E.S.B. 16568/63.*

State Tender Board:
Post Boxes. June 5. E.S.B. 16552/63.*
Diamond Dressers. June 12. E.S.B. 16556/63*
Milliwatt Meters. June 25. E.S.B. 16821/63.*
Photographic Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 16818/63.*
Electrical Equipment. June 5. E.S.B. 16551/63.*
Posting Boxes. June 5 .E.S.B. 16553/63.*
Gantry. June 6. E.S.B. 16516/63.*
Centrifugal Pump Sets. June 6. E.S.B. 16152/63.*
Sluice Gates. June 20. E.S.B. 16513/63.*
Prefabricated Steel Sheds. June 6. E.S.B. 16515/63.*
Pipes, Specials, Bolts and Packings. June 6. E.S.B. 16514/63.*
Polishing and Grinding Machine. June 17. E.S.B. 16555/63.*
Hydrogen Generators. June 13. E.S.B. 16557/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Pins for Central Purchasing Authority. June 12. E.S.B. 16861/63.*

SPAIN

Television Transmitter for Ministerio De Information Y Turismo. June 5. E.S.B. 16858/63.

Ministerio De Obras Publicas:
Irrigation Project. June 10. E.S.B. 16859/63.
Vehicles; Vibrating Compactors. June 10. E.S.B. 16811/63.
Road-working Vehicles; Motor Cycles. June 4. E.S.B. 16810/63.
Water Supply Project; Sanitary Works Project. June 10. E.S.B. 16808/63.
Renewal of Railway Lines. June 5. E.S.B. 16809/63.

SUDAN

Sudan Railways:
Lubricating Oil. June 13. E.S.B. 16558/63.*
Furnace. June 13. E.S.B. 16573/63.
Railway Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender drawings now available. E.S.B. 16048/63.*

TANGANYIKA

Glass Sheets for Central Tender Board. June 14. E.S.B. 16857/63.*

THAILAND

Steel Bars for Royal Irrigation Department. June 3. E.S.B. 16593/63.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health and Housing. June 8. E.S.B. 16273/63.*

USA

Powerhouse Equipment for US Corps of Engineers. June 18. E.S.B. 16511/63.

URUGUAY

80MW Thermoelectrical Unit for La Administracion General de las Usinas Electricas. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 11. E.S.B. 3161/63.
Railway Wagons and Spares for La Administracion Nacional de Combustibles (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 28. E.S.B. 40015/62.

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Inquiry for lightweight worsteds. (E.S.B. 15981/63.)
Inquiry for copper and brassware; glassware; mirror frames; antique furniture. (E.S.B. 16782/63.)
Inquiry for hinges. (E.S.B. 15917/63.)
Power Development Project. (E.S.B. 15597/63.)

Austria
Agency inquiry for electronic instruments and equipment. (E.S.B. 12396/63.)

Austria/Hungary
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7605/G.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for special papers. (E.S.B. 16331/63.)
Agency inquiry for whisky. (E.S.B. 16376/63.)

Bolivia
Economic report – January-March, 1963. (C.R.E. 2267/3G.)

British Eastern Caribbean
Economic report – January-March 1963. (CRE 4448/63.)

Burma
Economic report – April 1963. (C.R.E. 2161/60.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for agricultural balers. (E.S.B. 16491/63.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; biscuits. (E.S.B. 15964/63.)
Inquiry for protective clothing for fishing industry – further information. (E.S.B. 14986/63.)
Inquiry for tractor components. (E.S.B. 16133/63.)
Inquiry for medical and dental specialities. (E.S.B. 15929/63.)
Inquiry for drills and chisels for pneumatic tools. (E.S.B. 16918/63.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 13181/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for humidification and ventilation plant for weaving mills. (E.S.B. 16119/63.)
Inquiry for trailer pump. (E.S.B. 16118/63.)

Colombia
NARE hydraulic project. (E.S.B. 16625/63.)

Cuba
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 3569/59.)

Cuba-Poland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 2562/G.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for food powders. (E.S.B. 15926/63.)
Inquiry for tractors. (E.S.B. 15684/63.)

Czechoslovakia
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 2548/63.)

Ecuador
Economic report, July-December 1962. (C.R.E. 5272/1959.)

France
Agency inquiry for biscuits; chocolate; tea. (E.S.B. 16621/63.)
Agency inquiry for sports and camping equipment; furniture; toys and games. (E.S.B. 16199/63.)

Germany
Agency inquiry for iron and steel. (E.S.B. 13246/63.)
Agency inquiry for rubber goods. (E.S.B. 15928/63.)
Agency inquiry for scarves. (E.S.B. 15904/63.)
Inquiry for woollen and worsted piece-goods. (E.S.B. 16757/63.)
Advance notice of tender for medical and other instruments. (E.S.B. 16410/63.)
Economic report – May 6-12, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Ghana
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 2766/2/G.)

Guatemala
Inquiry for malt. (E.S.B. 11232/63.)

Hungary
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 4288/61.)

Hungary/Iceland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5943/G.)

Hungary/Roumania
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7421/G.)

Iceland
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 5196/63.)

India
Extension of electric power supply. (E.S.B. 16520/63.)

Indonesia
Economic report, February 1963. (C.R.E. 1062/63.)

Iraq
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 1802/62.)
Economic report – March 1963. (C.R.E. 2743/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for television equipment; domestic electrical appliances. (E.S.B. 16681/63.)
Inquiry for chemicals for industry; metals. (E.S.B. 15678/63.)
Contracts awarded under Southern Development Fund. (E.S.B. 7647/63.)

Jamaica, British Honduras, Bermuda, The Bahamas
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 3998/2G.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for electrical equipment; chemicals; jute; cooling towers; school furniture; machinery. (E.S.B. 15941/63.)
Inquiry in respect of contractors. (E.S.B. 15547/63.)
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 3193/2/G.)

Lebanon
Inquiry in respect of fishing industry. (E.S.B. 11709/63.)
Market report on machine tools. (E.S.B. 13590/63.)

Malaya
Agency inquiry for textiles; clothing; carpets; plastics laminates; fancy goods; toys. (E.S.B. 16175/63.)

Mexico
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 2223/2/G.)

(*Continued on page* 1200)

The situation abroad

Many businessmen have learned to value the reports on economic, political and social developments in countries overseas that are published regularly by our Intelligence Department. Sixty-seven countries are covered by the series, and each report is normally revised every six months.

Territories covered in recently published reports include Australia, Finland, France, Greece, India, Portugal, Thailand and, for the first time, the United Kingdom. This month, also, the booklet, "A Guide to Payments Risks and Import Regulations Abroad", was revised. The June programme includes a special report on West Germany, dealing in particular with the opportunities for British exporters.

Any or all of these can be obtained through any branch of the Bank, or from any of the Foreign Branches listed below. And if you wish we shall be happy to put your name on our mailing list to receive all reports as they appear.

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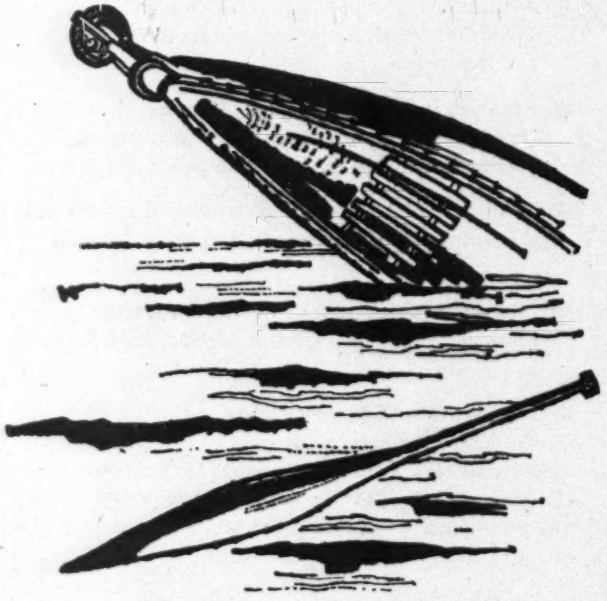

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for hydraulic equipment. (E.S.B. 15808/63.)
Inquiry for construction equipment. (E.S.B. 15824/63.)
Economic report, March 1963. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Netherlands/East Germany
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 7699/G.)

Nicaragua
Inquiry for plastics containers; glass jars. (E.S.B. 15682/63.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 16444/63.)
Collaboration – air conditioners; household appliances. (E.S.B. 15411/63.)

Poland
Economic report – March 1963. (C.R.E. 371/60.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Economic report January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 751/3/R.)

Roumania
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 4321/62 and C.R.E. 10408/61.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for sanitaryware. (E.S.B. 16343/63.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; building materials and hardware; electrical equipment; toilet goods; automotive spare parts; stationery. (E.S.B. 15607/63.)
Agency inquiry for metal cutting and welding equipment. (E.S.B. 15062/63.)
Inquiry for nylon football stockings. (E.S.B. 16657/63.)

Singapore and British Borneo Territories
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 5250/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for haberdashery; piece-goods. (E.S.B. 16638/63.)
Agency inquiry for office supplies. (E.S.B. 16414/63.)
Roolwal power station development. (E.S.B. 5927/63.)

South Vietnam
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 3991/60.)

Spain
Manufacture under licence – hoisting equipment. (E.S.B. 15658/63.)
Manufacture under licence – steel rollers. (E.S.B. 1192/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for footwear lining. (E.S.B. 16494/63.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 15280/63.)

Syria
Agency inquiry for building and decorating materials. (E.S.B. 15933/63.)

Tanganyika
Decision to extend radio services in preference to introducing television. (C.R.E. 6051/G.)

Thailand
Economic report - April 1963. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

The Trucial States (except Abu Dhabi)
Economic report, January-March 1963 (C.R.E. 4664/2/G.)

Togo
Inquiry for office supplies. (E.S.B. 16134/63.)

Trinidad and Tobago
Inquiry for sewer cleaning equipment; trucks for sewerage maintenance. (E.S.B. 15278/63.)
Inquiry for envelopes. (E.S.B. 16346/63.)
Economic report – January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 4000/G.)

Turkey
Economic report, March 1963. (C.R.E. 115/63.)

Uganda
Airborne Geophysical Survey. (C.R.E. 113/63.)

U.S.A.
Inquiry for laboratory furniture. (E.S.B. 16193/63.)
Inquiry for beam scales. (E.S.B. 15615/63.)
Inquiry for luggage hardware. (E.S.B. 15894/63.)
Inquiry for mirrors and frames. (E.S.B. 15646/63.)
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 16632/63.)
Inquiry for stationery; childrens books; toys; puzzles. (E.S.B. 30744/62.)
Inquiry for advertising gifts; premium goods. (E.S.B. 16363/63.)
Inquiry for linen liners; picture frame mouldings. (E.S.B. 8693/63.)
Inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 15691/63.)
Inquiry for marine engines. (E.S.B. 15877/63.)
Inquiry for hotel furnishings and equipment. (E.S.B. 15916/63.)
Inquiry for farriers equipment; books. (E.S.B. 16128/63.)
Manufacture under licence – metal products; hydraulic components; hardware lines; textile equipment. (E.S.B. 15209/63.)
Manufacture under licence – garden implements; ploughs; snow ploughs. (E.S.B. 15650/63.)
Trade shows in Chicago to be visited by an Officer of the British Consulate-General, Chicago. (E.S.B. 21566/62.)

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

MALTA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Import and Export Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1963, which is effective from May 3, and which provides for the following amendments and additions to the Malta Customs Tariff:

First Schedule: Table of Specific Duties

Description	Empire Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revised rates of duty:		
Cement: 'Sal-Ferricite' metallic hardener for waterproofing cement . . per 1,000 kilos	1 0 0	1 4 0
Additions:		
Under the item 'Fresh or frozen' under the heading 'Meat' insert:		
Bacon and sausages . . . . per 100 kilos	2 10 0	2 10 0
Deletions:		
Meat:		
The word 'bacon' in the item 'ham, bacon and tinned corned beef' is deleted.		
The words 'Sausages and' in the item 'Sausages and other meat products (except meat pastes)' are deleted.		
Revised rates of duty:		
Must (concentrated grape must) . . per 100 kilos	12 15 0	12 15 0
Unfermented must not exceeding 22% sugar (actual sugar content) . . . . per 100 kilos	8 4 6	8 4 6
Unfermented must exceeding 22% but not exceeding 23% sugar (actual sugar content) . per 100 kilo	8 6 6	8 6 6
Unfermented must exceeding 23% but not exceeding 24% sugar (actual sugar content) . per 100 kilo	8 9 0	8 9 0
Unfermented must exceeding 24% but not exceeding 25% sugar (actual sugar content) . per 100 kilo	8 19 0	8 19 0
Unfermented must exceeding 25% but not exceeding 26% sugar (actual sugar content) . per 100 kilo	9 14 6	9 14 6
Tobacco:		
Cigars, including bands and tubes . . per kilo	6 9 2	6 9 2
Cigarettes, including weight of cigarette paper, filter, and mouthpiece . . . . per kilo	6 14 2	6 14 2
Cavendish or Negro head . . . . per kilo	5 4 2	5 4 2
Other manufactured tobacco . . . . per kilo	5 4 2	5 4 2
Snuff . . . . . per kilo	5 4 2	5 4 2
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 13·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per Hectolitre	8 11 6	8 16 6
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 14·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	8 14 0	8 19 0
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 15·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	8 17 0	9 2 0
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 16·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	9 14 0	9 14 0
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 17·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	10 14 0	10 14 0
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 18·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	11 14 0	11 14 0
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 19·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	13 1 6	13 1 6
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 20·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	14 11 6	14 11 6
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 21·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	16 11 6	16 11 6
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 22·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	18 11 6	18 11 6
Wine imported in casks not exceeding 23·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	23 16 6	23 16 6
Wine imported in casks exceeding 23·2% of alcohol in 100 parts of dutiable liquid at 62°F. per hectolitre	32 16 6	32 16 6

Second Schedule: Table of 'Ad Valorem' Duties

Description	Empire Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deletions:		
The items 'Fatty alcohol sulphate' and 'Sodium n-dodecylbenzene sulphonate' shown under the heading 'Materials for Industry' and the figures giving the rates of duty are deleted.		
Additions:		
Under the heading 'Materials for industry' insert the following items:		
Acid resisting etching ground	Free	14%
Alkyl aryl sulphonate imported for the manufacture of detergents and containing not less than:		
(i) 70% active ingredient when in powder form, or	Free	10%
(ii) 50% active ingredient when in paste form . .	Free	10%
Ammonium sulphide	Free	10%
Aromatic hydrocarbon oil in such quantities and for such industries as may be permitted by the Comptroller of Customs	Free	10%
Catalyst used in the production of gas from fuel oil gasification	Free	10%
Cleansing fluid for hand-made jewellery . . .	Free	14%
Coning oil for locally produced threads and yarns .	Free	14%
Ethylene thiourea	Free	10%
Fatty alcohol sulphate imported for the manufacture of detergents and containing not less than:		
(i) 50% active ingredient when in solid form, or		
(ii) 25% active ingredient when in paste form . .	Free	10%
Felt cones and bobs used in connection with the production of rubber seals	Free	14%
Lubricating preparations for use in synthetic fibre production	Free	14%
Lustre Tripoli composition	Free	14%
Paper cones and parallel tubes imported for locally produced threads and yarns	Free	14%
Radio rouge composition	Free	14%
Stamping foils for the printing of trade marks and trade names	Free	14%
Sulphur vulcanized oils	Free	10%
Sulphamic acid	Free	14%
Sulphuret potash	Free	10%
Synthoid lacquer	Free	14%
Synthoid reducer	Free	14%
Revised rates of duty:		
Steel bars not less than ¼ inch and not more than 1 inch in diameter	50%	50%
Additions:		
After the item 'Steel bars' insert:		
Surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations, the following:		
1. Alkyl aryl sulphonate imported for the manufacture of detergents, and containing less than:		
(i) 70% active ingredient when in powder form, or		
(ii) 50% active ingredient when in paste form .	40% or 1s. 4d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher	54% or 1s. 9¼d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher

(*Continued on next page*

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Malta (*Continued*)

Description	Empire Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2. Fatty alcohol sulphate imported for the manufacture of detergents, and containing less than: (i) 50% active ingredient when in solid form, or (ii) 25% active ingredient when in paste form	40% or 1s. 4d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher	54% or 1s. 9½d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher
3. Fatty amides imported for the manufacture of detergents, containing less than 75% active ingredient when in solid form . . .	40% or 1s. 4d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher	54% or 1s. 9½d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher
4. Other surface-active agents – other than soap.	20%	34%
5. Preparations consisting of mixtures with a basis of surface-active agents – other than soap:		
(i) In liquid form	20%	34%
(ii) Other	40% or 1s. 4d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher	54% or 1s. 9½d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher.
6. Washing preparations not elsewhere specified consisting of inorganic products or of mixtures of inorganic and organic products (excepting surface active agents) other than soap	40% or 1s. 4d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher.	54% or 1s. 9½d. per kilogramme whichever is the higher.

Third Schedule : Table of Exemptions

Before the heading 'Butter and butter substitutes' under 'Food and Drink' insert the following heading and items:

Animal Feeding Stuffs:

1. Food preparations for animals including meal, pellets and cake (meat, blood, bone, fish, seed, kernel, husk) feeding treacle, cattle food condiments, poultry spices, but not including foods imported in prepared condition intended for feeding domestic pets.

2. Drugs, chemicals, minerals and vitamins imported for mixing with food preparations for animals and certified as such by the Director of Agriculture.

The heading 'Meal (meat, blood, bone and fish) for feeding animals, cattle food condiments and poultry spices; cotton seed cake, cocoa cake, groundnut cake, linseed cake, palm-kernel cake, soya bean cake, feeding treacle and meal specially prepared for the feeding of cattle, draught animals, swine and poultry' under 'Food and Drink' is deleted.

Before the heading 'Elaterium' shown under 'Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured' insert the following heading:

'Diamonds – rough – imported for local polishing and cutting.'

For the heading 'Materials for industry' and the items shown thereunder there shall be substituted the following:

Materials for industry which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported exclusively for use in industrial processes or for incorporation in locally manufactured articles, the following:

Carbon black.
Fluorescent whitening agents.
Formaldehyde urea in powder form.
Hanging tabs.
Optical bleach.
Polystyrene in powder or granules.
Soda ash.
Textile labels.
Materials for the manufacture of gloves, the following:
- Astrakhan in the piece.
- Elastic thread.
- Elastic tape.
- Detergent in powder or granular form for glove washing.
- Plastic fabric in the piece with cotton base.
- Cotton tape.
- Cotton thread (100s' and 60's yarn count) on reels or caps of not less than 500 yards each.
- Thread composed of man-made fibres.
- Crochet backs.
- Made up linings.
- Glove trimmings, i.e., recailles, glass pearls, button moulds and domes.
- Industrial machine needles.
- Warp knitted fabric of cotton, wool, silk or man-made fibres with 50 per cent. extensibility across the piece.

Materials for the manufacture of rubber seals and mouldings, the following:
- Butadiene.
- Butadiene/Acrylonitrile copolymers not elsewhere specified.
- Butadiene/Styrene copolymers not elsewhere specified.
- Butyl polymer.
- 2-Chlorobuta – 1 : 3 diene (Neoprene).
- Neoprene polymer.
- Nitrile polymer.
- p-Phenylenediamine polymers.
- Isoprene.
- Polyisobutylene.

After the item 'Paper in narrow strips imported in connection with the manufacture of crown corks' under the heading 'Paper' shown under 'Manufactured Articles' add the item:

'Paper, tissue or crepe in bulk, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied is imported for the local manufacture of toilet rolls.'

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Translations of the Communities Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of the Communities Regulations are now available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches:

Regulation No. 8/63 Revising Head III, Chapter 4, of Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers and Head V, Chapter 3, of Regulation No. 4 on implementing procedures and supplementary provisions in respect of Regulation No. 3. Price 1s. 0d.

Regulation No. 9/63 Amending the Council's Regulation No. 55 in respect of the levy system applicable to malt. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 10/63 Temporarily substituting certain provisions for those of Regulation No. 55 relating to denatured manioc flour. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 11/63 Extending the term of validity of the Council's regulation No. 156. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 16/63 Amending the Council's Regulation No. 55 in respect of clipped oats. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 17/63 Amending Article 66 of the Service Regulations of officials of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 18/63 Amending Articles 108 and 109 of the Service Regulations of officials of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 19/63 Extending the provisions of the Commission's Regulation No. 91 on refunds applicable to exports of certain kinds of flour, groats and meal, to cover rye flour. Price 5d.

The European Atomic Energy Community

Euratom

Regulation No. 1/63 Amending Article 66 of the Service Regulations of officials of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 2/63 Amending Articles 108 and 109 of the Service Regulations of officials of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. Price 5d.

FRANCE

Modifications to French Customs Tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of May 17, 1963, announced that the temporary reduction to 5 per cent of the Customs duty on imports of potatoes under French tariff heading 07-01 A III (6) is extended until May 31, 1963.

The French text of the notice can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

NORWAY

Tariff Amendments

THE NORWEGIAN authorities have announced the following changes in their import tariff. The tariff numbers follow the Brussels nomenclature, and the last three numbers, where shown, are the Norwegian sub-headings.

The new rates of duty which came into effect on March 1, are basic duties for the purposes of the EFTA Convention and are, therefore, subject to the appropriate EFTA reduction *in respect of goods eligible for area tariff treatment.*

Tariff No.	Commodity	Old Rate of Duty	Duty From March 1, 1963
08.02 300	Lemons	2·66 kr. per 100 kr.	Free
08.02 210	Raisins	0·08 kr. per kg.	Free
08.12 500	Prunes	0·15 kr. per kg.	0·12 kr. per kg.*
09.04 100 200 909	Pepper other than cayenne pepper	Unground 1·00 kr. per kg. Ground 1·20 kr. per kg.	Free
09.08 201	Cardamoms: unground	8·00 kr. per kg.	4·00 kr. per kg.*
202	Cardamoms: ground	9·60 kr. per kg.	4·80 kr. per kg.*
09.10 301	Ginger: ungrouund	0·85 kr. per kg.	0·50 kr. per kg.*
302	Ginger: ground	1·02 kr. per kg.	0·60 kr. per kg.*
18.01	Cocoa beans	0·16 kr. per kg.	Free
20.02 140	Asparagus and artichokes in airtight containers	0·60 kr. per kg.	0·30 kr. per kg.*
20.27 107	Orange and grapefruit juice not containing added sugar in containers of 3 kgs. or more	0·50 kr. per kg.	Free
ex 109	Other citrus fruit juice, other than lemon juice and raw lime juice, not containing added sugar	2·00 kr. per kg.	0·60 kr. per kg.*
205	Other fruit juices not containing added sugur	2·00 kr. per kg.	0·60 kr. per kg.*
27.10 601	Lubricating oils containing more than 5% of added saponifiable substances	0·16 kr. per kg.	0·08 kr. per kg.
38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils	30%	20%
39.02 101,601	Polyethylene in the following forms: (1) Liquid or pasty. (2) Blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms. (3) Waste and scrap. (See notes 3 (a), (b) and (e) to Chapter 39)	20%	10%
719	Floor coverings other than floor tiles containing at least 60% of mineral fillers	30%	20%
40.02 191	Synthetic rubbers in solid form	10%	Free
57.10	Woven fabrics of jute	12%	8%
68.15 001	Mica on a support of paper or fabric	30%	10%
84.23 803	Bulldozer equipment	10%	5%
88.02	Flying machines, gliders, kites, rotochutes	12%	Free
88.03	Parts of goods falling within heading No. 88.01 or 88.02	12%	Free

* Items which do not enjoy the EFTA reduction.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458).

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	29 Mar. 1963
Board of Trade Departments	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade, Regional Organization	3 May 1963
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	This issue
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	This issue
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

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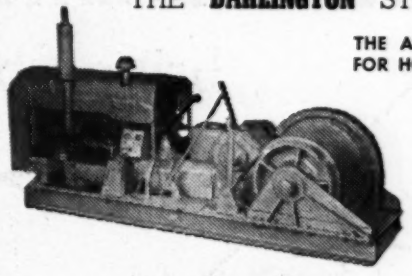

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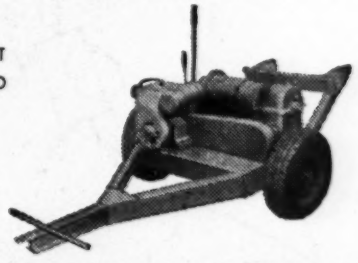

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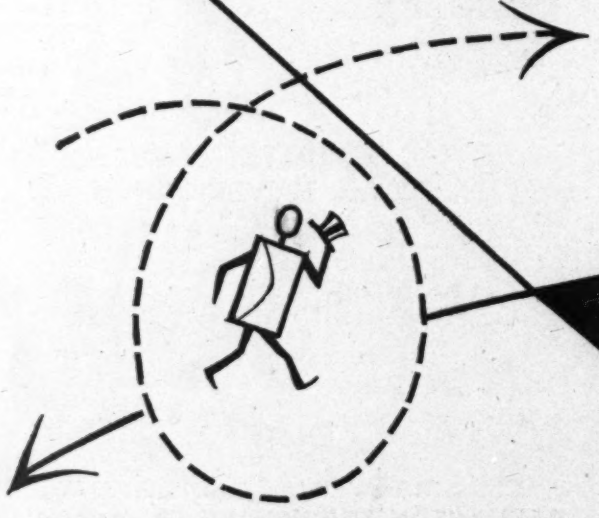

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MEXICO

Customs Tariff New Headings

DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* added the following new headings to the Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty (Pesos)
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 8, 1962.			
635.11.03	Books printed in Spanish, unbound or with paperboard, leather or percaline binding if published in Spanish in countries where the official language is other than Spanish.		
	If published in countries allowing free importation, etc. (see heading 635.11.02)	Legal Kilo	Free
	If published in countries which have instituted restrictions, etc. (see heading 635.11.02)	Legal Kilo	1·25 + 50% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 11, 1962.			
715.08.42	Apparatus of base metal without moving parts, consisting of a sealed chamber, provided with surface connections for the admission or expulsion of liquids, gases or vapours and holding inside the chamber an arrangement of tubes also of base metal, used in thermal electric generating plants and other industries, commercially known as 'surface condensers'	Legal Kilo	1·00 + 20% *ad val.*
715.08.43	Apparatus of base metal without moving parts, consisting of a chamber of cylindrical form of different diameters, provided with surface connections for the admission or expulsion of liquids, gases or vapours, and holding inside the chamber an arrangement of metal trays and other devices, used in the chemical and other industries, commercially known as 'Distillation towers or columns' except those under heading 718.00.00	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 20% *ad val.*
715.08.44	Apparatus of base metals, without moving parts, consisting of a sealed chamber, provided with surface connections for the admission of liquids, gases or vapours, holding inside the chamber various devices, used in different industries, commercially known as 'de-aerators'	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 20% *ad val.*
718.00.04	Pressure filters for water, provided with solid porous or granulated material through which the filtering is verified, whether or not having cooling systems adaptable to the ends of the water spouts or piping, except those under tariff heading 718.00.01	Gross Kilo	0·55 + 30% *ad val.*
718.00.05	Water filters provided with solid, porous or granulated material through which the filtering is verified by gravity, for domestic or industrial purpose	Gross Kilo	0·55 + 30% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 12, 1962.			
670.08.03	Iron or steel shapes of more than 3 mm. thick and up to 30 cm. in width and 350 cm. in length, for the manufacture of rims for automobile wheels	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 7% *ad val.*
680.12.02	Grating of iron or steel, in rectangular shape, used on floors, made up of wire, bands, strips or rods joined together by different processes, whether or not contained in a metallic frame and having abrasive material on one side	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 25% *ad val.*
751.04.07	Cranes, mounted on wheels, weighing up to 1,000 kg.	Gross Kilo	0·10 + 12% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 18, 1962.			
891.01.02	Professional sound recording, reproducing, or duplicating equipment, using magnetic tape, provided the following conditions are fulfilled: inclusion of a modulation meter and without built-in loudspeakers	Legal Kilo	0·03 + 10% *ad val.*
891.01.03	Professional sound recording or reproducing equipment using magnetic tape of more than 25 mm. in width or a kit (plastic cartridge) containing a magnetic tape, exclusively used by radio and television stations	Legal Kilo	0·03 + 10% *ad val.*
891.01.04	Accessories and spare parts, provided it be proved they will be used exclusively for equipment under headings 891.01.03 and 891.01.02	Legal Kilo	0·03 + 10% *ad val.*
891.03.04	Magnetic tape for the recording of sound, of more than 30 mm. in width and kits (plastic cartridges) containing magnetic tape to be used in the equipment under heading 891.01.03	Legal Kilo	0·03 + 10% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED December 19, 1962.			
550.00.09	Chemical fertilizers with a base of potassium sulphate	Gross Kilo	0·01 + 2% *ad val.*
718.11.04	Steel moulds, for injection and compression machines, for the plastics industry	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 12% *ad val.*
718.11.05	Sheet metal moulds, for the bakery industry	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 12% *ad val.*
718.11.06	Galvanized sheet metal moulds, for the production of ice blocks	Gross Kilo	0·30 + 20% *ad val.*
718.11.07	Forged steel moulds, for the manufacturing of centrifugal pipes	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 12% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 20, 1962.			
500.02.11	Ethylene/propylene oxide	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 7% *ad val.*
544.03.03	Oxyethylenic products derived from the condensations of ethylene/propylene oxide with (alkyls) phenols and fatty alcohols, such as non-ionic detergents, emulsions, penetrants and softeners	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 7% *ad val.*
593.02.13	Sodium chromate or bichromate, suspended in water, if containing more than 7% of impurities principally constituted by silica, chloride or earth-alkaline sulphates, in tank-wagon or tank-truck	Gross Kilo	0·05 + 7% *ad val.*
680.12.03	Collars or clips of iron or steel, the principal parts consisting of a flat band with holes of different diameters and a curved band with a ring and a turning piece, weighing up to 1,500 grammes each	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 100% *ad val.*
680.12.04	Conduits or gutters of galvanized iron or steel, up to 6 cm. in width, with one side smaller and curved, whether or not perforated, known as guides	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 100% *ad val.*
680.12.05	Connections in crosspiece form of iron or steel, with lateral holes of up to 2 cm. in diameter in each end, and a central hole of 3 cm. provided with a fixing screw of up to 1,000 grammes, known as spring supports	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 100% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 24, 1962.			
572.01.07	Ossein 'proteinic matter' (derived from bone)	Gross Kilo	0·02 + 35% *ad val.*
655.04.09	Glass and crystal, plain, up to 1 cm. thick, provided it be proved before the 'Secretaria de Hacienda y Credito Publico' that it will be used in the manufacture of mirrors	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 50% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 27, 1962.			
500.30.13	Disodic phosphate	Legal Kilo	0·01 + 10% *ad val.*
500.30.14	Trisodic phosphate	Legal Kilo	0·01 + 10% *ad val.*
500.33.09	Sodium silicoaluminate whether or not combined with other earth-alkaline bases	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 12% *ad val.*
501.16.18	Sodium chloroacetate	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 5% *ad val.*
501.11.12	Paradichlorobenzene	Legal Kilo	0·05 + 7% *ad val.*
531.03.01	Cataplasms (poultices) with a basis of kaolin mixed with medicinal substances	Legal Kilo	0·24 + 25% *ad val.*
631.11.16	Paper, dyed in the pulp or coloured on both surfaces, impregnated with synthetic resins, weighing more than 500 grammes per sq. m., offering a resistance by the Mullen tester of not less than 2,500 grammes per sq. cm. of paper weighing 100 grammes per sq. m.	Legal Kilo	0·60 + 65% *ad val.*
715.08.47	Condensing apparatus, for gas or liquids originated in different industries, commercially known as 'cooling towers'	Gross Kilo	5·00 + 30% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED DECEMBER 28, 1962.			
611.00.10	Hollow balls without inner tube, used in football, basketball or volleyball games, made of rubber or of plastic material with cores of fabrics of all kinds of fibre	Legal Kilo	0·25 + 15% *ad val.*
715.08.39	Apparatus of base metal, without moving parts consisting of a sealed chamber holding an arrangement of tubes and having connections at the ends for the admission or expulsion of hot or cold liquids or gases, not generated within, commercially known as 'heat interchangers', used in different industries	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 20% *ad val.*
715.11.46	Centrifugal apparatus, used in different industries, for cleaning the machinery in use	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
735.08.10	Mixers, motor driven, weighing each more than 16 kg. but less than 100 kg.	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
735.08.11	Mixers, motor driven, each weighing more than 100 kg. except those under heading 715.18.00	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
743.08.08	Grease nipples of base metal for the injection of lubricants by pressure, used on apparatus, machines or vehicles	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 7% *ad val.*
PUBLISHED JANUARY 2, 1963.			
715.10.15	Machines for stripping the bark from common wood	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 12% *ad val.*
717.07.00	Machines or apparatus, treadle or lever, fitted with blades or guillotines, for cutting cardboard, leather, wood, metals, paper, plastics or other similar products	Gross Kilo	0·80 + 12% *ad val.*
717.07.01	Machines or apparatus, treadle or lever, for bending or rolling cardboard, leather, wood, metals, paper, plastics or other similar product	Gross Kilo	0·80 + 12% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Mexico (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty (Pesos)
732.00.09	Radiators or coolers of any system, for high power electric transformers, provided it be proved before the General Directorate of Customs they cannot be substituted by those manufactured in the country . .	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 15% *ad val.*
743.07.02	Pieces with a tungsten carbide (hard metal) base, provided it be proved that they will be used for points or edges of cutting tools	Gross Kilo	0·15 + 15% *ad val.*

According to the Mexican *Diario Oficial* of December 28, 1962, heading 735.08.01 has been deleted.

All duties were effective the day after publication, with the exception of the headings 718.11.04, 718.11.05, 718.11.06, 718.11.07, 715.08.47, 735.08.10 and 735.08.11 which became effective five days after publication, except for those goods which could plainly be proved within thirty days to have been shipped before the date of publication, when either the previous duties or the current ones would be applied, according to whichever favoured the importer.

Customs Tariff Amendments

DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* amended descriptions in the Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty (Pesos)
PUBLISHED	DECEMBER 12, 1962.		
712.00.04	Dredgers, cranes, excavators and mechanical shovels, factory-fitted on caterpillar tracks, weighing more than 125,000 kg.	Gross Kilo	Free + 5% *ad val.*
712.00.09	Well-sinking machines for water, mounted at origin on caterpillar tracks, whether or not powered by a diesel engine	Gross Kilo	0·10 + 5% *ad val.*
712.00.10	Mine or building boring machines, rotary, mounted at origin on caterpillar tracks, whether or not powered by a diesel engine	Gross Kilo	0.10 + 5% *ad val.*

These amendments were effective the day after publication.

Import Licensing

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* published Decrees making goods under the following headings subject to prior import licence. The Decrees were effective on the date of their publication.

Tariff No.	Description
PUBLISHED	NOVEMBER 30, 1962.
761.00.01	Rubber pneumatic tyres, the inner circumference – namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim – measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter exceeding 62·5 but less than 69 cm.
761.00.04	Rubber tyres, weighing more than 200 kilog. each, the inner circumference – namely that of the part fitting on the wheel or rim – measured from the extremity of the bead, having a diameter of more than 69 but not exceeding 89 cm., provided they are manufactured with more than 15 plies of reinforced cord fabric and can be identified by raised indications obtained in the mould as to the number of plies.
PUBLISHED	DECEMBER 19, 1962.
550.00.09	Chemical fertilizers with a base of potassium sulphate.
PUBLISHED	MARCH 20, 1963.
718.03.00	Fire-extinguishing apparatus, with up to 6 refills.
751.04.00	Automobiles specially equipped for fire-fighting.
715.11.24	Mechanical drills, weighing each more than 50 kilog.
741.08.01	Circular brushes of any kind, for machines.
PUBLISHED	MARCH 25.
678.00.05	Ferrochromium, containing up to 75% of chromium.
741.02.01	Driving chains of iron or steel.
PUBLISHED	MAY 2.
718.01.02	Forges.
742.04.02	Wringers, assembled so as to form a single appliance, for clothes-washing machines
743.04.99	Separate and spare parts for clothes-washing machines, n.s.m.

The restriction on goods under headings No. 742.04.02 and 743.04.99 includes the Free Zones and Perimeters of Mexico.

NICARAGUA

Customs Tariff Changes

BY DECREE No. 55 published in the Nicaraguan *La Gaceta* on February 27, and effective from February 22, the following changes have been made to the Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	New Duty	Old Duty
		(U.S. $ per Gross Kilo)	
681.04.00	Joists, girders, angles, shapes, sections, bars, and concrete reinforcement rounds, including tube rounds and squares:		
681.04.00.01	Strips, angles, shapes, etc. . . . (New sub-heading)	0·02 + 20% *ad val.*	0·01 + 10% *ad val.*
681.05.00	Universals, plates, and sheets, corrugated, ribbed, stamped, perforated, etc., uncoated:		
681.05.00.01	Universal plates. . . . (New sub-heading)	0·01 + 5% *ad val.*	0·01 + 20% *ad val.*
681.07.02	Galvanized plates and sheets . . . (Amended description)	0·05 + 15% *ad val.*	0·02 + 10% *ad val.*
684.02.03	Sheets and plates of aluminium or aluminium alloys, plain, perforated, corrugated or in any other form:		
684.02.03.01	Aluminium sheets, plain, coated or not .	0·02 + 5% *ad val.*	0·04 + 20% *ad val.*
684.02.03.09	Other . . . . . (New sub-headings)	0·15 + 15% *ad val.*	

Exchange Control

THE TEXT of a new Law on Exchange Control was published in the Nicaraguan *La Gaceta* on February 27, and became effective on March 1. The Law covers all operations in the purchase and sale of exchange and foreign currency for exports and imports, visible or invisible, including remission of profits from investments.

The following Articles of the Law deal specifically with imports into Nicaragua:

Article 12. The Central Bank or its authorized agents must sell all the foreign exchange requested of it, for the payment of visible and invisible imports, at the official rate of exchange, subject to the requirements of the present chapter.

For invisible imports the exchange may be acquired from any authorized agent; for visible imports, the exchange may be acquired only through banks.

I. Visible Imports

Article 13. The Board of the Central Bank, in the matter of visible imports, may draw up and modify categories or lists of importable articles, classifying them in accordance with the degree of their necessity to the country; and may require or excuse the deposit of fixed percentages of the Cordoba equivalent of the value of the import in foreign money, which in certain cases must be made by the importers in authorized banks, before shipping the respective goods.

Imports by the Government, State Institutions, Public Service undertakings, Welfare Organizations and autonomous State entities are in all cases exempt from previous deposits.

Article 14. In the case of goods without prior deposit, the import of such goods may be effected simply by presenting an 'import declaration' in the authorized banks, together with the application for purchase of exchange. The form of the 'declaration' shall be drawn up by the Bank with the necessary details. The original declaration must be sent to the respective bank and a copy to the Central Bank, on the day following receipt.

Article 15. In the case of imports requiring prior deposit, an import declaration in quadruplicate must be filled up, and presented to the commercial bank by the importer, in order to effect the deposit referred to. With the aforementioned declaration and the proof of the said deposit, registration of the import shall be requested from the Central Bank, and this must be done before the goods in question are shipped, as per Article 13.

Article 16. The prior deposits must be for the exact amount of the respective percentages of the c.i.f. value of the goods, but a margin of tolerance is granted on the value of the registered order, solely for proved unforeseen expenses, the tolerance being 10 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the goods for the purposes of withdrawal from the customs and the settlement of the respective draft in the authorized Banks.

Article 17. The funds deposited by the importers, in the appropriate cases, shall be frozen in the Central Bank, so that no bank may make use of them to grant credits. Such funds shall be released only at the time of settling the drafts or collections due to the respective imports, or when they are returned to the interested parties.

Article 18. When a visible import comes from a Central American country and is covered by Treaties of Economic Integration or of Free Trade, the prior deposit shall in no case be obligatory, but two additional copies of the

Nicaragua (*Continued*)

Customs Formularies, provided for in the respective treaties, must be presented to the Customs, or an original and two copies of an 'Import Declaration', the form of which shall be drawn up by the Central Bank, if there is no special Customs Formulary.

The two copies referred to in their respective cases, must be sent to the Central Bank by the Customs on the day following receipt of them, at latest.

Article 19. In the case of import of goods on consignment with deferred payment, or paid from funds originating in duly certified credits obtained abroad, a request for 'registration of order' must be submitted to the Central Bank before importing them. This 'registration of order' must contain the specifications required by the Central Bank and must have an original and four copies.

Article 20. The imports referred to in the preceding article shall be authorized by the Central Bank only when the total of such transactions stays at a level decided by the Bank and the following circumstances exist:

(a) That the import of the articles is not subject to prior deposit;
(b) That the goods are capital goods independent of the list in which they have been classified, when, in the opinion of the Bank, such goods were intended for increasing production or for basic, complementary work for the same purpose, and import of which is financed through credit.

Article 21. No merchandise may be brought into the country, unless the importer submits a bank certificate to the effect that the import has been paid for, or in the case of an import on credit, that the bills have been accepted. When the import comes by air, the importer must present the said bank certificates to the customs authorities within fifteen days of clearing the goods. In the case of imports not subject to prior deposit, a certificate must also be sent proving that the Cordoba equivalent of the dollar value of the goods to be cleared has been deposited.

Article 22. Registration of order and bank certificate of payment are not required for the following imports:

(a) Samples of an f.o.b. value not exceeding two hundred dollars or equivalent in other currencies. In the case of samples carried personally this limit will not apply;
(b) Goods for replacement of goods which have gone astray, been lost or been damaged, in the case of imports covered by orders previously registered;
(c) Articles sent from abroad as presents, always provided that they are in quantities which could not be regarded as commercial;
(d) Personal luggage and effects;
(e) Articles without commercial value, for advertising purposes.

The Portfolio Commission is authorized to extend the advantages of this Article to other cases which appear to deserve it.

II. Invisible Imports

Article 23. In order to obtain exchange for invisible imports, the interested parties need only fill up a form specially drawn up by the Central Bank, setting out the quantity and purpose of the acquisition. This must be done at the time the purchase is made from authorized agents.

Article 24. The authorized agents must send daily to the Central Bank the original and one copy of the forms referred to in the preceding article.

A translation of the Law into English may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

ARGENTINA

Modifications to Import Lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 3006 of April 24, modifies as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 29, 1959, page 1278):

Article 1. *Tariff No.* 1799/802. Hydraulic presses of up to 1,000 tons, inclusive. The following exclusions are hereby added to this item in List No. 6, Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge).
'Automatic hydraulic presses for testing fibre-cement pipes with a proving capacity above 5 metres in length and 600 mm. internal diameter' and 'automatic presses for making stereophonic records, only'.

Article 2. *Tariff No.* 1799/802. Brake drum grinders of up to 500 mm. diameter and 200 mm. in width, types for use in automobile maintenance workshops.
Tariff No. 1799/802. Wood lathes.
The above items are hereby removed from List No. 6, Section 'A' (100 per cent. surcharge).

Article 3. *Tariff No.* 1799/802. Brake drum grinders of up to 800 mm. diameter and 200 mm. in width, types for use in automobile maintenance workshops.
Tariff No. 1799/802. Wood lathes, excluding copying lathes.
Tariff No. 1799/802. Electric induction ovens, with frequencies from 200,000 cycles up to those with less than 500,000 cycles per second.
The above three items are hereby included in List No. 6, Section 'A' (100 per cent. surcharge).

Article 4. *Tariff No.* 1799/802. Filters, excluding those for the mining industry, automatic ones for syrup and those for separation of oil and moisture and emulsion for conditioning of compressed air, with or without pressure regulator and/or automatic lubricator.
The text of the above item in List No. 6, Section 'B' (150 per cent. surcharge) is hereby modified to read as follows:
'Filters, excluding:
(1) those for the mining industry;
(2) automatic ones for syrup;
(3) those for humidity separation and emulsion of oil for conditioning compressed air, with or without pressure regulator and/or automatic lubricator;
(4) automatic compressed air filters for the separation of gases and light dust, Retroflux type or similar.'

CANADA

'Made in Canada' Rulings

THE FOLLOWING rulings have been made recently for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class of kind made in Canada':
Wide flange beams of iron or steel, of the following sizes:
6 in. by 6 in. by 15·5, 20 and 25 lb. per foot.
8 in. by 5¼ in. by 17 and 20 lb. per foot.
8 in. by 6½ in. by 24 and 28 lb. per foot.
8 in. by 8 in. by 31, 35, 36 (bearing pile), 40, 48, 58 and 67 lb. per foot.
10 in. by 5¾ in. by 21, 25 and 29 lb. per foot.
10 in. by 8 in. by 33, 39 and 45 lb. per foot.
10 in. by 10 in. by 42 (bearing pile), 49 54, 57 (bearing pile), 60, 66, 72, 77, 89, 100 and 112 lb. per foot.
12 in. by 6½ in. by 27, 31 and 36 lb. per foot.
12 in. by 8 in. by 40, 45 and 50 lb. per foot.
12 in. by 10 in. by 53 and 58 lb. per foot.
12 in. by 12 in. by 53 (bearing pile), 65, 72, 74 (bearing pile), 79, 85, 89 (bearing pile), 92, 99, 102 (bearing pile), 106, 120, 133, 161 and 190 lb. per foot.
14 in. by 6¾ in. by 30, 34, and 38 lb. per foot.
14 in. by 8 in. by 43, 48 and 53 lb. per foot.
16 in. by 7 in. by 36, 40, 45 and 50 lbs. per foot.
18 in. by 7½ in. by 45, 50, 55 and 60 lb. per foot.
21 in. by 8¼ in. by 55, 62, 68 and 73 lb. per foot.
24 in. by 9 in. by 68, 76, 84 and 94 lb. per foot.
24 in. by 12 in. by 100, 110 and 120 lb. per foot.

(Rulings effective June 10, 1963).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-3 dated May 9, 1963.

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':
1. Adipic acid-butylene glycol polyesters.
2. Adipic acid-propylene glycol polyesters.
3. Ammonium xylene sulphonate.
4. Dimethylchlortetracycline.
5. N-iso-propyl-N'-phenyl-para-phenylenediamine.
6. Potassium toluene sulphonate.
7. Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate.
8. Sodium pentachlorophenate.
9. Sodium toluene sulphonate.
10. Sodium xylene sulphonate.
11. Triamcinolone.

Terminal control units, also known as Hi-Pressure boxes, air mixing units and air valves, as used in air conditioning systems to regulate air volumes, reduce sound and/or mix separately supplied hot and cold air.

(Rulings effective June 17, 1963).

Horizontal type metal cutting bandsaws with a capacity for cutting metal round bars, tubes or sections up to and including 6in. in diameter and rectangular or section metal up to and including 6in. by 10in.

(Ruling effective June 14, 1963).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-16-1 dated May 14, D51-33-1 and D51-9-1 dated May 17.

UNITED STATES

Proposed New Tariff

NOTICES appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 19 (page 830), November 16, 1962 (page 1034), March 1 (pages 545 and 546), and March 8, 1963 (page 597), about the proposed new United States tariff and Tariff Commission hearings in connection with certain of the new provisions. The Tariff Commission have now issued their Third, Fourth and Fifth Supplement Reports, dealing with those particular provisions, in some of which further changes have been made. Copies of the reports may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.47, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. The Sixth Supplemental Report [see *Board of Trade Journal* May 3 (page 1047) and May 10 (page 1107)] has not yet been issued.

The United States Government have announced that the new tariff schedules will not be made effective before the end of August this year at the earliest. Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (US Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

AUSTRALIA

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on May 10, 1963. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
43	Coffee, chicory and other coffee substitutes:						
	(C) (1) Chicory roots, fresh or dried, whole or cut, unroasted . . . . per lb.	4d.	4d.	4d.	5d.	5d.	5d.
	[and, in addition, a temporary duty of] . . . . . per lb.	1½d.	1½d.	1½d.	—	—	—
120	(B)[(1) Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen or cotton and linen, viz.:						
	(a) Wholly or in part of machine-made lace or embroidered on the multiple needle embroidery machines finished off with machine-made scalloped edge, machine-made hems or other machine-made fancy finishing edges, containing no hand-made lace and not embroidered or tamboured in any part by hand:						
	(1) The value for duty of which does not exceed 1s. 6d. per dozen . ad val.	20%	—	—			
	per dozen.	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.			
	ad val.				20%	37½%	45%
	or } per doz.				2s. 0d	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	{ less ad val.				10%		
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.				(Under new	Item 120 (B)	(1) (a) (1))
	(2) The value for duty of which exceeds 1s. 6d. per dozen . . ad val.	20%	37½%	45%			
	or per dozen	—	9d.	1s. 0d.			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	Provided that the goods covered by clause (2) of sub-paragraph (a) shall prior to admission at the rate shown in the column headed 'M.F.N.', be accompanied by a certificate, issued in the country of production by a competent authority approved by the Minister, certifying that the goods are of the description in, or have been manufactured by the process or processes described in, sub-paragraph (a).						
	(b) Other . . . . . *ad val.*	20%	45%	45%	20%	50%	60%
	or per dozen.	—	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	whichever rate returns the higher duty				less 10% *ad*	*val*	
	and, in addition, a temporary duty as follows:						
	For each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 2s. 9d. per dozen per dozen	1d.	1d.	1d.			
	Provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on August 7, 1962 which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no additional temporary duty shall be payable]		Primage duty		(Under new	Item 120 (B)	(1) (a) (2))
	ad val.	Exempt	5%	10%			
120	(B) (1) *Handkerchiefs:*						
	(a) *Of cotton, of linen or of cotton and linen:*						
	(1) *Wholly or in part of machine-made lace or embroidered on the multiple needle-embroidery machines finished off with machine-made scalloped edge, machine made hems or other machine-made fancy finishing edges, containing no hand-made lace and not embroidered or tamboured in any part by hand . ad val.*	See former	Items 120	(B) (1) (a) (1)	20%	37½%	45%
	and (B) (	1) (a) (2)		above			
	or } per doz.				2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	{ less ad val.				10%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(2) *Other . . . . . ad val.*	See former	Item 120 (B) (	1) (b) above	20%	50%	60%
	or } per doz.				2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
	{ less ad val.				10%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(b) Other, being textile goods . . . . . ad val.	20%	42½%	42½%	25%	52½%	52½%
			Primage duty				
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
		(Under	Item 122	(A) (2))			

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff: Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CATGUT, non-sterile	449 (B)	5% *ad val.*
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES, viz.:		
Clofibrate	285 (B) (1)	Free
Triamterene		
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES:		
Tools:		
Interchangeable, peculiar to portable pneumatic hand tools which are otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 176 (F) (2) (d) (5).		
YARNS:	449 (A) (1)	Free
Man-made fibres:		
Viscose rayon, continuous filament, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (d).		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff: Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
OILS otherwise classifiable under Item 226 (C) (2) as follows, viz.:		
For incorporation in excisable goods at a place licensed under the Excise Act or Customs Act prior to removal from such licensed place .	226 (C) (1)	Free

The following By-laws relating to Vehicle parts, etc., under Tariff Items 359 (D) (3) and 359 (E) (2) were last published in full in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 3, 1961 (pages 940/941) and subsequently amended. The By-laws, incorporating all amendments, are now republished for information as follows:

VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND PARTS therefor other than:
Camshaft timing gears or blanks.
Electrical wiring harness sometimes called looms, whether or not fitted to any other component.
Electrical cables and straps, viz.:
Battery to starter.
Solenoid switch to starter.
Battery to earth.
Engine to earth.
whether or not fitted to any other component.

Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Engine bearings and bushings.		
Exterior decorative mouldings including radiator grilles and wheel trim (but not including proprietary insignia emblems), whether or not fitted to any other component.		
Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component.		
for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of passenger or commercial vehicles of the types covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), under security, as follows:		
Bearings, ball, when not fitted to any other component.		
Bearings, roller, other than tapered roller, when not fitted to any other component.		
Clocks, instruments or clusters thereof, when not fitted to any other component.		
Cylinders for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor, when not fitted to any other component.		
Lampware, front, of the types used exclusively for parking or direction indicating or both, whether or not fitted to any other component not being a head lamp.		
Lampware, rear, whether or not fitted to any other component.		
Other components:	359 (D) (3)	Free
When for incorporation with body parts which if imported are unassembled:		
Front end contour structure when not fitted to body or cab or parts for body or cab.		
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
Cowls with or without header bars or header panels.		
Dashboards or dash panels including insulators.		
Fenders, rear, with or without lampware.		
Floor pans.		
Instrument panels without instruments, clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters.		
Running boards.		
When not elsewhere provided for in this By-law, but not including, whether imported separately or otherwise, components listed in the table hereunder and parts therefor:		
THE TABLE		
Axle systems (other than steering or driving axles) having a rated load capacity of not less than 12,000 lb.		
Bodies.		
Brushes, for generators or starting motors of 6 volt or 12 volt rating.		
Bumper bars.		
Carburettors.		
Coils, high tension ignition, 6 volt or 12 volt rating.		
Clutch assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Commutators, for generators or starting motors of 6 volt or 12 volt rating.		
Differential assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Distributors, but not including unassembled parts therefor.		
Driving axle assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Exhaust pipes, i.e., in front or rear of the muffler.		
Front end contour structure.		
Generators, 6 volt or 12 volt rating, but not including unassembled parts therefor other than those specified in this table.		
Hose assemblies, hydraulic.		
Hub attachments, free wheeling, for front wheel drive vehicles.		
Parts for axle assemblies of the 'I' beam type, viz.:		
Axle beams weighing not more than 130 lb. each.		
Stub axles (or steering knuckles or spindle assemblies) weighing not more than 30 lb. each.		
Steering levers (including third arms) weighing not more than 20 lb. each, for operating stub axles.		
Propeller shaft assemblies of the needle roller type, including shaft assemblies, yoke assemblies, spider assemblies (universal joint), bearing assemblies (universal joint), rings (universal joint bearing retainer) and shields (universal joint).		
Radiator assemblies.		
Springs for suspension purposes.		
Starting motors, 6 volt or 12 volt rating, but not including unassembled parts therefor, other than those specified in this table.		
Tools and tool kits.		
Transmission gear box assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Voltage regulators, automatic, for 6 volt or 12 volt systems, but not including unassembled parts therefor.		
Warning devices.		
Wheels, road, of the disc type, in sizes known as 6.0 by 20 6.5 by 20.		
Wheels, road, of the well base or drop centre rim types.		
Windscreen washers.		
Note:		
For the purposes of this by-law:		
(a) Clutch assemblies include driving and driven plates, and covers and parts therefor, but do not include clutch operating linkages and remote control mechanisms:		
(b) Transmission gearbox assemblies include gear box housings and covers, gear shift parts for assembly within such housings and clutch housings cast with gear box housings, but do not include gear change linkages and remote control mechanisms;		
(c) Differential assemblies and driving axle assemblies include differential units and companion flanges, differential carriers, driving axle casings and axle shafts, but do not include brake drums, brakes or other brake operated mechanisms;		
(d) Bodies include all that portion, being the passenger or goods carrying structure, commencing at and including the cowl, windscreen and dashboard, and, in particular, include pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, cabs, front mounted or not, floor pans, rear fenders, running boards and protection for rear mounted engines:		
(e) Front end contour structure includes all that portion in front of the cowl, windscreen and dashboard forming the contour of the vehicle and, in particular, includes pressings, panels or stampings, being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, hoods or bonnets and hinges therefor, front fenders, radiator grilles and shells, front splash or gravel guards and deflectors, but does not include front mounted cabs and bodies and bumper bars and front lampware:		
(f) Radiator assemblies include radiator cores, upper and lower tanks, side members, anchorages, inlet and outlet sections, over-flow pipes, baffles, filler necks, filler caps and drain cocks, but do not include radiator shells.		
(g) Axle systems include axles, hubs including spoke spiders where necessary, brake drums, brake backing plates and brake parts mounted thereon and housed within the brake drum or directly mounted on the axle, stubs or spindles, but do not include wheels.		
VEHICLE PARTS of the type used in vehicles of the type covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), but not including:		
Exterior decorative mouldings including radiator grilles and wheel trim (but not including proprietary insignia emblems) whether or not fitted to any other component.		
Electrical wiring harness sometimes called looms, whether or not fitted to any other component.		
Electrical cables and straps, viz.:		
Battery to starter.		
Solenoid switch to starter.		
Battery to earth.		
Engine to earth		
whether or not fitted to any other component.		
Flashing direction indicating kits, complete or incomplete.		
Hinges not fitted to any other component.		
Lampware, front or rear, not fitted to any other component.		
Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component, for use otherwise than as original equipment in vehicles of the type covered by Tariff Item 360 (D), under security, as follows:		
Bolts, nuts and washers, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 182, when specially designed for use only in connection with vehicle components to which Tariff Item 359 (E) (2) applies		
Cylinders for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor		
Engines, crude oil, high speed, of the compression ignition type or of the controlled (spark plug) ignition type, for replacement of internal combustion engines which in the opinion of the Minister have rendered reasonable service		
Nuts, bolts and studs for use in connection with road wheels	359 (E) (2)	Free

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
Cowls with or without header bars or header panels		
Dashboards or dash panels including insulators		
Fenders, rear, with or without lampware		
Floor pans		
Instrument panels without instruments, clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters		
Instruments and clusters of instruments with or without clocks		
Running boards		
When not elsewhere provided for in this By-law, but not including components listed in the table hereunder and parts therefor unless otherwise specifically indicated.		
THE TABLE		
when imported not fitted to any other component:		
Axle shafts.		
Brake boosters, brake cables, brake ropes, brake rods and brake rod pins, combined or separate.		
Bushings of bronze steel or white metal.		
Chain or sprocket wheels.		
Hydraulic braking systems excepting:		
Brake shoes.		
Brake drums.		
King pins, king pin sets or assemblies.		
Pins, cross.		
Pins, tie rod.		
Pins, tie rod ball.		
Shackle bolts, pins or assemblies.		
Spring gaiters, except of metal.		
Studs, tie rod ball.		
U-bolts.		
Worms or worm wheels not being parts for differential assemblies, driving axle assemblies or transmission gear box assemblies.		
when imported separately or otherwise:		
Axle systems (other than steering or driving axles) having a rated load capacity of not less than 12,000 lb.		
Bodies.		
Bumper bars.		
Clutch assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Coils, high tension ignition, 6 volt or 12 volt rating.		
Differential assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Driving axle assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Engines.		
Hub attachments, free wheeling, for front wheel drive vehicles.		
Joints, universal.		
Lighters, cigarette and cigar.		
Mirrors, rear vision.		
Parts for axle assemblies of the 'I' beam type, viz.:		
Axle beams weighing not more than 130 lb. each.		
Stub axles (or steering knuckles or spindle assemblies) weighing not more than 30 lb. each.		
Steering levers (including third arms) weighing not more than 20 lb. each, for operating stub axles.		
Propeller shafts.		
Shock absorbers.		
Spring hangers.		
Springs for suspension purposes.		
Transmission gear box assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight.		
Tyres and tubes.		
Warning devices, electrical, capable of giving an audible warning.		
Wheels, road, of the disc type, in sizes known as:		
6·0 by 20		
6·5 by 20		
Wheels, road, of the well-base or drop-centre rim types.		
Windscreens.		
Windscreen washers.		
Windscreen wipers.		
Note:		
For the purposes of this By-law:		
(a) Clutch assemblies include driving and driven plates and covers and parts therefor, but do not include clutch operating linkages and remote control mechanisms;		
(b) Transmission gear box assemblies include gear box housings and covers, gear shift parts for assembly within such housings and clutch housings cast with gear box housings, but do not include gear change linkages and remote control mechanisms;		
Other parts when otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 359 (F), as follows:		
(c) Differential assemblies and driving axle assemblies include differential units and companion flanges, differential carriers, driving axle casings and axle shafts, but do not include brake drums, brakes or other brake operated mechanisms;		
(d) Bodies include all that portion, being the passenger or goods carrying structure, commencing at and including the cowl, windscreen and dashboard, and in particular, include pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, cabs, front mounted or not, floor pans, rear fenders, running boards and protection for rear mounted engines;		
(e) Axle systems include axles, hubs including spoke spiders where necessary, brake drums, brake backing plates and brake parts mounted thereon and housed within the brake drum or directly mounted on the axle, stubs or spindles, but do not include wheels.		

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Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

CORDAGE, THREADS AND TWINES:		
Asbestos cord, two-ply, for use in the manufacture of welding electrodes	374 (B)	12½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
Asbestos string as used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles		
Cotton threads, gassed, unmercerized, imported in ball warps weighing approximately 90 lb. to 100 lb. each, for use in the manufacture of mercerized threads, under security	464 (B) (4)	Various
Cotton tyre cord, count 3/2/80's, of the type ordinarily used in the manufacture of pneumatic rubber tyres	390 (B) (1)	4d. per lb. and 12½% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Cancelled By-laws *continued*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Linen threads, twisted, cable laid, six strands each 30 lea, for use in the loom harness of textile weaving machines, under security	463 (B)	Various
Unserviceable cordage or rope for use in the manufacture of cordage, rope or teased fibre, under security	390 (A) (1)	Various
SWITCHBOARDS, telephone, automatic	180 (A) (2)	22½% *ad val.*
YARNS: Silk, spun	459 (B) (1) (c)	Free

Decisions of Tariff Classification

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

BOWLS: Fruit, other than glass, electroplated Plated (rose)	198 (B)	(1) Plated aluminiumware: 17½% *ad val.* (2) Other: 22½% *ad val.*
BUTTER: Almond, Pine kernel, Walnut	78 (E) (3)	3d. per lb.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES, viz.: Zeolite. A chemical consisting of complex silicate of alumina somewhat resembling coarse sand, used for water softening and purification processes	281 (P)	When not packed for retail sale: Free. When packed for retail sale: 10% *ad val.*
HANDKERCHIEFS: Other than of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, being textile goods	120 (B) (1) (b)	25% *ad val.*
MEASURES: Spoons, measuring, aluminium, for ascertaining quantities such as one teaspoon or one tablespoon for cookery purposes. These articles are considered to be measures and not spoons Note. – To qualify for admission under Item 204 (B) (1) articles of aluminium, when spun, drawn or pressed, must contain not less than 98% pure aluminium, and when cast not less than 85% pure aluminium.	204 (B) (1)	(a) Of the type ordinarily used in the household: 17½% *ad val.* (b) Other: 12½% *ad val.* Primage duty 5% *ad val.*
NUTS, pak kwo (white), shelled, said to be boiled and served with a sauce and then eaten	78 (E) (3)	3d. per lb.

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Import Licensing Relaxations

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 2, 1962 (page 916) gave details of the revised Schedule of Categories of goods remaining subject to import licensing controls in Australia.

The Australian Department of Trade has now advised that aircraft parts and materials classifiable under Tariff Item 358 B are removed from import licensing control as from May 1, 1963.

Consequent upon this decision, the Schedule of Categories should be amended as follows:

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Delete: ex 358 B	Goods for which the licensing treatment under their substantive item is exempt	Exempt ADM
ex 358 B	Balance – other aircraft parts	

(*Continued on next page*)

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Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Board Inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Bobby pins** (Tariff Item 210 (B));

(2) **Lever operated gear pulley blocks, chain hoists and chain pulley blocks** (Tariff Items 174 (X) (60) and 176 (Z) (1));

(3) **Tinsmiths' snips or shears** (Tariff Item 219 (C) (1)); and,

(4) **Glass envelopes for cathode ray tubes** (Tariff Items 250 (C) (3) (a) and 250 (C) (3) (b)).

These references have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
174	MACHINES, MACHINE TOOLS, AND APPLIANCES for use in in connexion therewith, viz.:			
	(X) Other machines and appliances, viz.:			
	(60) Pulley blocks, gear, lever-operated . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
176	(Z) Chain hoists and chain pulley, blocks, viz.:			
	(1) Spur gear . . *ad val.*	20%	35%	40%
210	METAL PINS (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver or gold or silver plated), viz.: solid-headed short toilet, plain safety, hair; hooks and eyes for apparel; crochet hooks of metal or bone:			
	*(A) When in fancy boxes *ad val.*	17½%	37½% Primage duty	37½%
	ad val.	5%	10%	10%
	(B) Other . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
219	TOOLS OF TRADE for the use of artisans and mechanics and tools in general use:			
	(C) Hand tools:			
	(1) Tinsmiths' snips or shears *ad val.*	Free	7½%	12½%
250	(C) (3) Glass envelopes for electric lamps, electronic valves and the like:			
	(a) For cathode ray tubes covered by item 181 (J) (1) (a) *ad val.*	Free	15%	15%
	(b) For cathode ray tubes covered by Item 181 (J) (1) (b) *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%

*This sub-item is shown for information only; it does not form part of the reference.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than June 11, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 5797/63, (2) C.R.E. 5798/63, (3) C.R.E. 5799/63 and (4) C.R.E. 5800/63.

Reference to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of **thrown yarns of continuous filament of polyamides or polyesters or combinations thereof.** (Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (d)).

Details of the Tariff Item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £*A*125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
460	TEXTILE GOODS, viz.:			
	Of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482:			
	(B) Yarns, not being goods covered by sub-item (A):			
	*(1) Of types ordinarily used by hand . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(2) Other:			
	*(a) Of, or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous filament acetate (other than triacetate) . *ad val.*	10%	22½%	25%
	*(b) High tenacity industrial yarns, not covered by sub-paragraph (a). per lb.	7½d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 7d.
	*(c) Containing not less than 20% by weight of wool calculated on the textile fibre content, not covered by sub-paragraph (a) or (b) . . per lb.	4d.	10d.	1s.
	and *ad val.*	10%	17½%	30%
	(d) Other . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%

*These sub-items are shown for information only; they do not form part of the reference.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 5072).

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2840 or 3145) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 3318/63.

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NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule 1963-64

MORE FLEXIBILITY in the use of certain import licences will be allowed under a further group scheme the New Zealand Minister of Customs announced on May 6, 1963 (see previous announcement in the *Board of Trade Journal*, April 5, 1963, page 803).

About 140 item codes in the 1963/4 Licensing Schedule have been placed into new groups numbered 19-32. Group 19 comprises certain bird seeds, tea and unground spices in bulk, glucose, raw coffee, raw cocoa beans and cocoa butter (fat or oil), saccharin and iodised salt. Importers wishing for a licence under this Group must transfer to it all their licence entitlement under the substantive item codes and will not be permitted to hold separate licences, i.e. one under Group 19 and one under the substantive item. The allocation for Group 19 is 'A', i.e. initially 75 per cent. of the value of licences granted for similar goods during the 1963/4 licensing period with further licences granted on evidence of need.

The remaining Groups in the scheme (Nos. 20-32) have an allocation of 25 per cent. of 1963/4 licences and to obtain a Group licence, holders of licences for any of the individual item codes covered by the Groups may elect to transfer 25 per cent. or less of these licences to the Group containing that particular item code. The Group licence may then be used for all items in the appropriate Group. In addition, importers will have the opportunity of transferring 25 per cent. or less of their entitlement under certain other item codes in the 1963/4 Import Licensing Schedule to Group licences for different goods covered by Groups 25-32.

Full details of this scheme are available for inspection at Room E.54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469).

LAOS

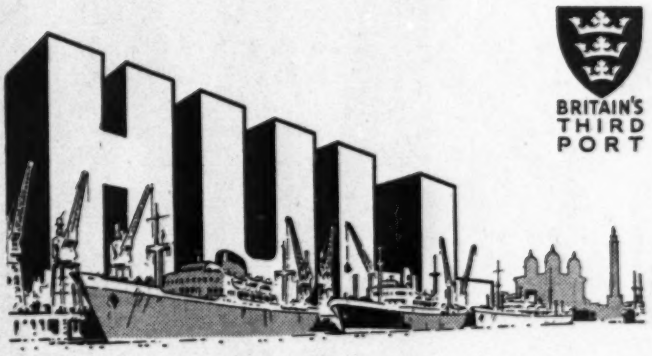
British Government Aid

AN EXCHANGE of Notes took place on May 18 in Vientiane to bring into effect the British Programme of Aid for Sponsored Commodity Imports for Laos. This programme of aid, to which the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office, referred in the House of Commons on November 22, 1962, is financed by a grant of £1 million per year for three years; and is intended to provide the Royal Government of Laos with sterling, in order to enable it to make purchases of essential goods within the framework of the import programme of the Royal Laotian Government. The goods to be included in the first year's programme, all of which must be of British manufacture, will consist of paints and varnishes; detergents; insecticide preparations; lubricating oils; tyres and inner tubes; paper and paper products; cotton textiles; fishnet and netting; iron and steel bars, rods, sheets, plates, angles, shapes and sections; hand tools; irrigation pumps; cranes; refrigerators; sewing machines; textile machinery; machine tools; office machinery; motor vehicles; bicycles and motorcycles.

The list of goods to qualify for inclusion in the second and third years of the programme will be negotiated in due course between the British and Laotian Governments. The Programme of Aid for Sponsored Commodity Imports for Laos is additional to the programmes already announced for contributing British capital aid and technical assistance to Laos amounting to £1,350,000 over a 5-year period, of which the capital element is largely devoted to the construction of a national radio network in Laos, while the technical assistance is particularly concerned with medical services.

The British programmes of aid and technical assistance for Laos are evidence of Her Majesty's Government's continuing concern for maintenance of the Geneva Agreement, in the interests of peace in South East Asia. They are also further evidence of the high esteem in which Her Majesty's Government hold Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister of the Government of National Union of Laos, and their confidence that his efforts to promote the unity and well-being of the people of Laos will succeed.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2618), quoting reference CRE 220/4/63.



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CEYLON

Import Quota Registration Scheme

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 19/63, which has been published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 13,623 of April 30, contains further information about the Import Quota Registration Scheme. Advance allocations have been issued to importers against their declared 1961 imports.

For the purpose of registration of import quotas, importers in Ceylon are now requested to provide the following particulars not later than May 31, in the prescribed form, in respect of the quota items listed below:

(a) a statement of imports (in respect of each quota item) relating to the selected year (1959, 1960 or 1961);

(b) Customs stamped entries, related invoices and other relevant documents in support of (a) above.

In preparing his statement of imports an importer may select his best year of imports (1959, 1960 or 1961) in respect of each quota item and should not include imports effected for and on behalf of Government or State Corporations.

Importers who fail to submit import statements and the relevant documents for registration by May 31, 1963, will not be permitted to utilize their Advance Quota Allocations or clear through Customs goods imported against Advance Quota Allocations. All pending licences issued to defaulting importers will be cancelled.

On May 3, the Controller of Imports and Exports issued Impor Control Trade Notice No. 11 informing importers that the balance quotas will be issued to the trade after final import allocations have been determined under the Import Quota Registration Scheme. This notice also warned that late applications would not be entertained and set out the penalties for false declarations.

Quota Items

Quota Item No.	
	Unit (7) *articles mainly unmanufactured*
2	Wood and lumber – (242) excluding wood manufactures.
42	Lumber, sawn, planed, grooved, tongued, etc. – conifer (including ceiling and flooring boards) – (243-02).
45	Natural gums, resins and lacs – (292-02).
46	Vegetable materials for plaiting (including canes and rattans) – (292-03).
47	Plants, seeds and flowers for use in medicines or perfumery (including medicinal leaves, roots and herbs) – (292-04).
49	Linseed oil – (412-01).
	Unit (8) *Chemicals*
3	Inorganic chemicals – (511).
4	Organic chemicals – (512).
10	Distempers and colouring materials, other than of coal tar origin – (533).
11	Printers' ink – (533).
12	Prepared paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes, painters' colours and artists' colours – (533).
56	Adhesive plaster, first-aid outfits, dressing (adhesive, medicated or aseptic), plaster of paris (surgical) – (541-09).
58	Perfumery and cosmetics and toilet preparations other than face and bath powder, eau-de-cologne, tooth paste, dentifrices and soaps – (552-01).
59	Waxes, polishes, pastes, powder and similar preparations for polishing and preserving leather, wood, metal, glass or other materials – (552-03).
60	Explosives – (591).
	Unit (9) *Manufactures* (*Leather, rubber, wood and paper*)
14	Newsprint – (641).
16	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for motor cars – (629).
17	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for lorries, buses and trucks – (629).
18	Pneumatic tyres and tubes for motor cycles and scooters – (629).
19	Tyres and tubes for motor vehicles – (other than Items 16, 17 and 18) – (629).
61C	Reconstituted and artificial leather – (611-02).
63A	Hose pipes and piping wholly or mainly of rubber – (621-01).
63B	Hospital sheeting and mackintosh sheeting of rubber – (621-01).
64	Hygienic, medical and surgical articles of rubber – (629-02).
66A	Veneer sheets – (631-01).
66B	Fibre boards (including hard boards and insulating boards) – (631-03).
71	Toilet paper and sanitary towels – cellulose paper – (642-09).
	Unit (10) *Textiles*
20	Cotton fabrics of standard types sold on a yardage basis – (652).
21	Fabrics (other than cotton) of standard types sold on a yardage basis – (653).
72A	Yarn and thread of wool and hair – (651-02).
72B	Cotton thread, unbleached – (651-03).
72C	Cotton thread, bleached, dyed or mercerized – (651-04).
72D	Yarn and thread of flax, hemp and ramie – (651-05).
74	Rubberized and other impregnated fabrics and felts – (655-04).
75	Elastic fabrics and webbing – (655-05).
76	Cordage, cables, ropes, twines and manufactures thereof (other than fishing nets) – (655-06).
77	Fishing nets – (655-06).
78	Machine belting of textile materials – (655-09).
79	Incandescent mantles – (655-09).
80A	Insulating materials – silicate of cotton – (655-09).
80B	Straining cloth used in oil presses – (655-09).
80C	Cotton wadding, non-sterile – (655-09).
80D	Cotton wicks – lamps, lighter, stove and candle – (655-09).
80E	Hose pipes and piping and couplings of textiles – (655-09).
80F	Sanitary towels – (655-09).
81	Bags and sacks for packing, new or used (or textile materials) – (656-01).
82	Tarpaulins and sails – (656-02).
83	Coarse cumblies (woollen) – (656-03).
84	Estate cumblies (cotton) – (656-03).
85	Woollen clothing, used – (841).
86	Sarees, cotton – (841-05).
87	Sarees, other than of cotton – (841-05).
88	Camboys – (841-05).
89A	Veshties and shawls (Angavastram) – (841-05).
89B	Socks – (841-01).
	Unit (11) *Miscellaneous manufactures*
22	Photographic chemicals and chemical products for use in photography – (862).
26	Sports goods – (899), excluding goods under licence prior to October 10, 1962.
90	Spectacle lenses, optical glass and spectacle glass – (664-02).
91	Spectacles and spectacle frames (excluding sun glasses) – (861-01).
92	Photographic and cinematographic apparatus and appliances – parts thereof (for maintenance and repairs) – (861).
96	Phonograph – gramophone – records and recorded tapes – (891-02).
97	Musical instruments (including pianos – gramophones) and parts thereof – (891).
99A	Artists' brushes – (899-13).
100	Office supplies other than paper, pen, pencil and office machinery – (899-17).

Quota Item No.	
	Unit (12) *Machinery and Equipment*
27	Spare parts for cars, lorries, vans and wagons – (732).
28	Spare parts for motor cycles and scooters – (732).
29	Spare parts for other road motor vehicles – (732).
30	Insulated cables and wires for electricity – (721).
102A	Dry cell batteries, wireless – (721-02).
102B	Dry cell batteries, other than wireless – (721-02).
102C	Batteries of other descriptions – wireless – (721-02).
102D	Batteries of other descriptions – other than wireless – (721-02).
104A	Fluorescent tubes – (721-03).
104B	Torch bulbs – (721-03).
105A	Electrotheremic apparatus – industrial – (721-06).
105B	Electrotheremic apparatus – domestic – (721-06).
	Unit (13) *Building materials* (*and lighting fixtures*)
108	Lamps and lanterns (other than electric) – oil – (812-04).
109	Lamps and lanterns (other than electric), pressure type – incandescent – (812-04).
110	Electric torches – (812-04).
114	Sinks, wash basins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings – (812).
116	Hume pipes and drainage pipes – (662-02).
117	Refractory bricks and other refractory construction materials – (662-03).
118	Abrasive cloths and papers and similar materials – (663-02).
119	Manufactures of asbestos (other than building materials) including packing fibrous fillers, insulation and jointing – (663-03).
120	Sheet – window – glass, unworked – (664-03).
121	Plate glass – unobscured flat glass – (664-04).
122	Bricks, tiles and other construction materials of cast or pressed glass – (664-06).
123	Laminated and other safety glass – (664-07).
124	Sheet and plate glass, tinned, silvered or coated with platinum not further worked – (664-08).
125	Glass (other than glassware), n.e.s. – (664-09).
126	Bottles, flasks and other containers, stoppers and closures of common glass, blown, pressed or moulded – (665-01).
127	Glass tumblers for domestic use – (665-02).
128	Scientific glassware – (665-09).
129	Mirrors, unframed, worked – (665-09).
	Unit (14) *Metals and manufactures of metals*
34	Base metals – iron and steel – (681).
35	Base metals – other – (682-689).
37	Agricultural implements and tools – (699).
38	Other implements and tools – (699).
39	Metal containers for transport and storage – (699).
131	Wire cables, ropes, plaited bands, slings, and other similar articles of iron and steel, uninsulated – (699-03).
132	Wire netting, wire fencing, wire grills, wire mesh and expanded metal excluding barbed wire – (699-05).
133	Nails, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, screws and similar articles of all bsse metals (excluding wire nails and wood screws) – (699-07).
134	Needles and pins of all base metals (excluding hairpins, hair curlers and hair grips) – (699-08).
136	Table and kitchen knives, forks and spoons – (699-16).
137	Door and window fittings (including locks, hinges, padlocks and keys) – (699-18).
138	Metal fittings for tea and other chests and shooks – iron and steel – (699-18).
139	Household utensils – (699).
140	Cutlery, n.e.s. – (699-17).
141	Stoves, furnaces – not for central heating – grates and ranges made of metal not electric – (699-22).

Abolition of Import Duty on Raw Cotton

IN CUSTOMS Notification (R.P.O.) No. 63/4 published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* No. 13,606 of April 16, 1963, the Minister of Finance has announced the abolition of the import duty on raw cotton with effect from midnight April 16/17, 1963.

Prior to this Notification the *ad valorem* duties on raw cotton were:

Preferential rate 5 per cent.

General rate 10 per cent.

IRAQ

Import Licensing Regulations

THE IRAQI Authorities have decided that the items listed below may be imported by authorized Merchants without import licences but subject to the approval of the Ministry concerned.

No.	Commodities
1.	Drugs, medicinal preparations and various pharmaceuticals including cod liver and castor oil.
2.	Rubber materials for medical purposes, bandaging materials, sanitary napkins (excluding rubber gloves), tooth filling material and other materials (excluding cotton).
3.	Detergents, insecticides, disinfectants, rat poisons and naphthalene.
4.	Volatile oils and alcohols.
5.	Non-alcoholic volatile oils for industrial purposes.
6.	Distilled water and acqueous solutions from volatile oil, including products used for medical purposes.
7.	Medicated powder for babies.
8.	Plastic or glass baby bottles, together with their nipples.
9.	Tools and equipment used by medical, surgical and dental surgeons and tools for veterinary purposes. Tools to test eyes; dentists' chairs and all kinds of surgical thread.
10.	Automatic massage equipment, splints, surgical and hernia supports and protective masks.
11.	Artificial teeth, eyes, limbs and hearing aids.
12.	X-Ray equipment and radium ray instruments and accessories.
13.	Manually operated wheel-chairs for sick and physically defective persons.
14.	Sensitive scales (ordinary scales excluded).
15.	Surveying and navigational equipment (maritime, riverine and aerial), meteorological observation equipment and diving equipment.
16.	Meters for electricity, gas and water.
17.	Thermometers and instruments to measure density, pressure and humidity.
18.	Tools and equipment to test the solidity, power, and flexibility of industrial materials.
19.	Automatic measuring instruments for rate of flow, height, and pressure, and oven thermometers.
20.	Gauges to measure speed and distance.
21.	Electro-automatic tools and equipment for measurement, testing and analyzation.
22.	Tools and equipment for demonstration purposes, also samples.
23.	Laboratory tools and equipment for physics, chemistry, natural sciences and others.
24.	Tools and equipment for engineering, measurement and planning; geometry sets for schools and tracing cloth for drawing and copying.
25.	Steam boilers, turbine motors, steam tools and gas motors (excluding rollers).
26.	Internal combustion engines and tools, and equipment not mentioned elsewhere, used for agriculture, industry, airplanes, navigation and other purposes (excluding bicycles and automobiles).
27.	(1) Water pumps and suction pumps. (2) Complete pumps for water supply with their accessories (government and municipal).
28.	Gas and air pumps and compressors.
29.	Agricultural tractors with spare parts and accessories.
30.	Agricultural tools and equipment (ploughs, shovels), harvesting equipment and crop threshing machines (excluding engines).
31.	Industrial tools, equipment and machinery used for dairies, incubators, beehives, and others.
32.	Complete mills for grinding and rice hulling machines together with their accessories.
33.	Road paving machinery, rollers, machinery used for digging, levelling and shovelling, piling, hauling, vacating, drilling, sifting and mixing dust, building machinery and moulds.
34.	Complete plants to manufacture bricks, pipes, concrete blocks, asbestos and tiles with their accessories.
35.	Textile plants and machinery to manufacture thread and prepare fibres, equipment used for combing, winding, bleaching and dyeing of thread, washing, cleaning and bleaching of fabrics. Thread spools and needles for textile factories.
36.	Plants and machinery to manufacture ice and freeze food for industrial and chemical purposes (household refrigerators excluded).
37.	Tools and equipment to manufacture food, e.g., macaroni, candy, chocolates and canned food.
38.	Tools, equipment and plants to manufacture paper, pulp, and cardboard (Government).
39.	Tools and equipment used for cutting paper, and bookbinding.
40.	Printing tools and machinery (excluding motors), offset presses, photo engravers, type and other printing accessories.
41.	Tools and equipment to prepare and tan skins, and shoe making machinery.
42.	Industrial sewing machines and their accessories.
43.	Laundry equipment for washing, cleaning and drying (excluding washing and ironing equipment for household use).
44.	Burners equipment for furnaces and factories.
45.	Tools for machining and polishing metals.
46.	Tools for filtration, purification and disinfecting of liquids and gases.
47.	Liquid and powder spraying instruments, fire-fighting equipment, and poison-spreading machinery.
48.	Spare parts and accessories for internal combustion engines and for all machinery mentioned in this paragraph, poles, wheels, pulleys and transmission channels.
49.	Equipment for purifying, melting and converting metals, mechanical equipment to work metals, factories, workshops and garages.
50.	Mechanical equipment to work stone, pottery, asbestos and concrete, etc.
51.	Carpentry plants and mechanical equipment to work wood, cork and plastics.
52.	Tools and equipment for welding, cutting and polishing of metals.
53.	Conveyor belts made from hair, leather or other materials.
54.	Moulds for casting metal, glass, rubber and plastic.
55.	Ball bearings for machines and automobiles.
56.	Large chains and their parts, and hooks of various types.
57.	Handicraft tools for various industries, including smithery, carpentry, plumbing, and lawn mowers and other gardening equipment (sickles and spades excluded).
58.	Padlocks and their keys.
59.	Water hoses of cloth, reinforced with metal or not reinforced.
60.	Sandpaper.
61.	Paste, powder and other preparations for metal grinding and polishing.
62.	White metal for machines (anti-friction metal).
63.	Stone mills with their stones with polishing and sharpening stones.
64.	Motors, engines, generators, electrical transformers, complete power stations, and their parts and accessories.
65.	Batteries (cells and accumulators) used in power stations.
66.	Electrical foundry furnaces for industry and laboratories, also electrical welding and cutting equipment.
67.	Handicraft and non-handicraft tools with electrical motors and magnetos.
68.	Equipment for lighting and signalling for cars and other uses.
69.	Electrical escalators and elevators (lifts), and their accessories.
70.	Insulated and non-insulated wires and electrical cables made from various metals, including conduits.
71.	Electrical equipment for telephones and telegraphs, telephone sets and accessories (awarded by confirmation of the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs).
72.	Other tools, equipment, electrical insulators and their accessories.
73.	Broadcasting and television transmission equipment and their accessories (for government use).
74.	Iron rods of various sizes.
75.	Angle iron, rolled steel joists, flat-irons and the like.
76.	Flat plates and sheets, unmachined, machined and tin plated and unplated.
77.	Pipes and pillars of iron or cast iron and their various accessories
78.	Iron, steel, cast iron and castings of various kinds (raw ingot or for electric, water and other projects excluding couplings. mixed iron).
79.	Iron rings.
80.	Wires of iron or cast iron whether zinc plated or unplated.
81.	Ropes and cables made of wire, iron or steel.
82.	Barbed wire.
83.	Iron and steel filings (excluding scraps).
84.	Iron and steel equipment for railways.
85.	Aluminium ore and scraps.
86.	Aluminium rails, bars, angles, wires, ropes, cables, window screens, and pipes.
87.	Iron, steel, cast iron and castings of various kinds (raw ingot or powder.
88.	Copper pipes and their fittings.
89.	Copper ropes, cables, screens, chains and their parts.
90.	Copper springs.
91.	Copper ore, and semi-processed ores.
92.	Nickel bars, rods, sheets and plates.
93.	Nickel pipes and fittings.
94.	Other materials made of nickel.
95.	Lead ore and its waste except that used in the production of kohl.
96.	Lead bars, rods, sheets and plates.
97.	Lead pipes and their fittings and other lead materials.
98.	Zinc plated steel sheets, plates, bars and rods.
99.	Zinc pipes and fittings, and other articles made of zinc.
100.	Zinc ore.
101.	Tin ore.
102.	Tin bars, angles, plates and sheets.
103.	Tin pipes and their fittings and other articles made of tin.
104.	Metals used for mining purposes.
105.	Cables, bars, pipes, sheets, and rods used for welding and other

Iraq (*Continued*)

welding materials.
106. Complete installations and structures for bridges, storage facilities, dams, roads and buildings.
107. Reinforced and ordinary glass plate of various qualities and colours, including glass bricks, window glass and other.
108. White, coloured or other types of cement not produced in Iraq.
109. Sulphur, graphite and natural sands, coloured sills, calcium phosphate, different types of marble, pebbles, gypsum, limestone, asbestos and micas.
110. Fire bricks and other materials for high temperature purposes.
111. Cork of various shapes (except stopper corks).
112. Different kinds of timber.
113. Timber used to manufacture matches.
114. Plywood, formica and pressed wood and masonite.
115. Wooden railway sleepers.
116. Different kinds of cane and straw for manufacture of furniture, basket weaving and the like.
117. Chemical products and their components, e.g., gases, liquids, acids, mercury, and the like, except prepared drugs, sulphuric acids and tartaric acids (prohibited from Italy).
118. Putty and other pastes for fixing window glasses.
119. Mastic.
120. Nuts and cereals for industrial and medical purposes (peanuts, walnut core powder, cotton seeds and others, gar oil (prohibited from Turkey, except gar oil which is allowed for the manufacturing of vegetable oils).
121. Concentrated extracts for beverages and refreshments (Pepsi Cola), including food flavours and dyes.
122. Vegetable oils and non-edible animal fats, including citric oils and raw wax as well as paraffin oil for industrial purposes.
123. Yeast for the beer industry.
124. Bituminous coal, coke and other kinds of coal except charcoal.
125. Various chemical fertilizers.
126. Wool, fibre and glass fabrics.
127. Oil exploration instruments and accessories (governmental).
128. Locomotives, wagons and accessories not mentioned elsewhere.
129. All kinds of ships and accessories, including motor boats. (The approval of the Ministry of Industry must be obtained with regard to barges.)
130. Aeroplanes and accessories.
131. High octane aviation gasoline.
132. Postage stamps and cheque books.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528).

WEST AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Customs Tariff Modifications

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of March 30, announced that, according to the *Journal Officiel* of the Republic of Senegal for March 16, the following modifications have been introduced into the West African Customs Union tariff:

1. *Exemption from fiscal entry duty.* Pilchards and mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen (Ex 03.01 of the tariff classification) are exempt from fiscal entry duty of 10 per cent. for a period of one year.

2. *Reduction of rate of fiscal entry duty.* The rate of fiscal entry duty has been reduced to 10 per cent. (from 20 per cent.) on parts of slide fasteners (98.02 of the tariff classification). This tariff classification will in future be composed of two sub-headings: A. Fasteners, B. Parts of fasteners.

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 321, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of April 26, sets out certain amendments to the Customs Tariff Guide. Consequential Customs Tariff changes are as follows. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

Cans, 'jerry' or 'blitz', empty, have been transferred from Tariff Item 100 (3) to Tariff Item 102 (c). The duty becomes Column A 30 per cent.; Column B 22½ per cent.; Column C 20 per cent, and Column D 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of Column A 10 per cent.; Column B 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and free of duty in Columns C and D.

Celluloid sheet classified under Tariff Item 171 (Glass and Glass substitutes) has been transferred from sub-item (d) to sub-item (e) of that Tariff Item. The duty becomes Column A 30 per cent.; Column B 20 per cent.; Column C 20 per cent, and Column D 10 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of Column A 30 per cent.; Columns B and C 15 per cent. *ad valorem* and free of duty in Column D.

Moss, being a fibre, has been transferred from Tariff Item 66 (d) to Tariff Item 331 (2). The duty becomes Column A 30 per cent.; Column B 22½ per cent.; Column C 20 per cent. and Column D 10 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of free of duty from all sources as previously.

Stills, water, have been transferred from Tariff Item 331 to Tariff Item 107 (1). The duty is now, Column A 10 per cent.; Column B 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and free of duty in Columns C and D.

Customs Tariff Amendment

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 146, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of May 10, sets out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from the date of publication of the Notice. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
14	By the repeal of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item: (1) Confectionery: plain or fancy, of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar, sweetened chocolate, n.e.e., sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, candied or preserved ginger and chow-chow: (a) Sweetened chocolate slabs	*ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
		or per lb.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 2½d.
			which ever duty shall be the greater			
	(b) Other . .	*ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
		or per lb.	£0 0s. 9d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 3d.
			which ever duty shall be the greater			

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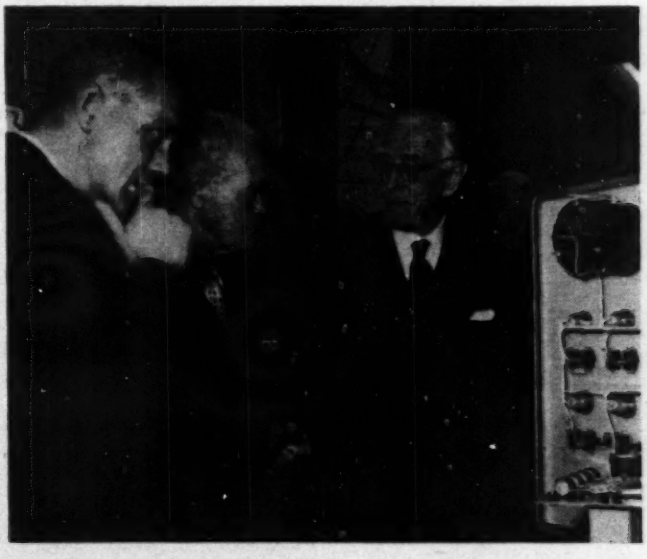


Sir John C. George (centre), M.P. for Pollock, looking at salinity and indicating equipment during his recent visit to W. Crockatt & Sons Ltd., Glasgow. The visit was made at the request of Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, to congratulate the firm on its record of selling more than 25 per cent. of its production overseas. Sir John, who was accompanied by represenatives from the Board of Trade Office for Scotland, is seen with Mr. M. McKinley (left) and Mr. Alastair Crockatt.

MOROCCO

Global Quotas for Imports in 1963

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of March 29, published the following list of global quotas for imports during 1963 from all countries having convertible currencies.

For goods in List A the quotas have values estimated according to expected requirements, and may be augmented if required. For goods in List B the quotas are strictly limited to the values shown. On some items a part of the quota (in most cases about one tenth) has been reserved for imports into Tangier, and these items are shown with an asterisk against the quota value.

List A – (Quotas for Goods Imported according to the needs of the Moroccan economy)

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description	Quota (1,000 D.H.)
1	06.01; 06.02	Live plants and horticultural products	250
2	07.01-01	Seed potatoes	8,000
3	07.05-01-11-21-41-51-53-61; 10.01-01-11; 10.03-01; 10.04-01; 10.05-01 to 03; 10.06.-01; 10.07-11-21; 12.01-51 to 69; 12.03 (except 12.03-91).	Cereals and various seeds for sowing	850
4	12.01-03-06-08-22-24; and 15.07-01-03-09-15-18-19.	Edible fats	65,000
5	12.01-07-10-17-18; 15-01-00 to 15-06-21; 15.07-02-04-06-07-12-24-27-36; 15.08-00; 15.09-00; 15.10-01 to 03; 15.10-21-31-32; 15.11-01-11; 15.12-11-12-21-22; 15.14-00.	Fats for industry	13,000
6	13.01 (except 13.01-01-02 and 13.01-11 to 13); 32.01; 32.02-01 to 32.08-25; 32.09-31 to 41; and 32.10-00.	Raw vegetable materials, and extracts for use in dyeing or tanning, colouring matter, lacquers, pigments, dyes, etc.	4,500
7	14.03-11.19	Couch grass, piassava, istle and similar	200
8	15.12-01-02	Animal and vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated	2,000
9	17.02-11	Glucose	300
10	18.01	Cocoa beans	300
11	Chapter 24	Tobacco, and tobacco manufactures	17,200
12	25.03-01-21-22	Sulphur for industrial use	P.N.
13	25-03-11 to 13; 25.03-31 to 33; 28.02-01-02-03; 28.39-13; 28.40-31; 31.01 and 31.02; 31.03-11-21-31-32-39-41; 31.04 and 31.05.	Fertilizers and agricultural sulphur	8,000
14	25.07-01-02-21-31-33-41-42-51; 25.08 00; 25.12-00; 25.24; 25.27-01-11; 25-30-01-11 Ex 25.32-01.	Various mineral products, kaolin, refractory earths, fuller's earth, asbestos, steatite, vermiculite, etc.	2,500
15	25.13 and 68.06	Natural or artificial abrasives	250
16	27.07-11 to 15; 27.07-31 to 42	Products of tar distillation	400
17	27.08-01	Pitch coke	500
18	27.14-01; 27.16-11 to 22	Petroleum and fluxed bitumens, petroleum bitumen emulsions and the like	3,000
19	28.01; 28.03 to 28.16; 28.17-11 to 21; 28.18 to 28.21; 28.24 to 28.30; 28.31-01-13; 28.32-01 to 11; 28.33 to 28.58 (except 28.39-13; 28.40-31); Chapter 29 (except 29.38-15; 29.40); 34.02-01 to 04; 34.04 and 37.08.	Chemical products and radioactive products, artificial waxes	10,000
20	30.04	Surgical and medical dressings	1,000
21	33.01 (except 33.01-01-02-03-06-12-14-21-25-32-51); Ex 33-05	Essential oils and resinoids, except rose water and orange flower water	200
22	36.01 to 36.05; 36.07 and 36.08	Propellant powders, explosives, pyrotechnical articles, pyrophoric alloys, combustible preparations	1,400
23	Chapter 38	Miscellaneous products of the chemical industries; disinfectants	8,000
24	39.01-01 to 39.02-32; Ex 39.02-33; 39.02-41 to 95; 39.03-02 to 39.06-21.	Base plastics materials except tubes of polyvinyl chloride	10,000
25	40.01-01 to 05; Ex 40.01-11; 40.02 to 40.04; 40.06-11.	Natural and synthetic rubber	10,000
26	Ex 40.01-11; Ex 40.05-00; Ex 40.06-02.	Natural gum for chewing gum, unworked or including other elements, in bulk or in sheets, Master Batch	750
27	40.10 and 59.16	Conveyor or transmission belts	4,000
28	40.11-01-02-14-18-21-25-34-38-44	Tyres	1,000
29	40.13-02 to 05	Rubber gloves for technical uses	30
30	44.05-01 to 09	Coniferous woods, sawn	8,000
31	47.02	Waste paper, scrap articles of paper or paperboard fit only for use in papermaking	3,500
32	49.01 and 49.02	Printed books, brochures, pamphlets and other publications	3,000
33	51.01-01 to 22	Yarns of continuous synthetic fibre (nylon. etc.).	2,500
34	51.01-31 to 64	Yarns of continuous artificial fibre (rayon. etc.)	3,500
35	Ex 55.01	Raw cotton, excluding long staple cotton	12,000
36	55-03 and 63-02	Rags and textile waste	600
37	56.01 and 56.04	Textile fibres, synthetic or artificial (discontinuous) in bulk, whether or not carded, combed, or otherwise prepared for spinning	3,500
38	57.03-01-02-11-12; 57.04-22-23	Raw jute, hemp, jute waste, fibres similar to jute	9,500
39	57.04-01-11; 57.07-11	Fibres of sisal and other vegetable textile fibres, coconut fibres and yarns	8,000
40	59.08-01-12	Textile fibres coated with plastics material	500
41	69.07-11 to 31; 69.08-11 to 31.	Glazed and unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles	600
42	69.10	Sanitary fittings	180
43	Ex 70.15-11; Ex 91.11-01	Equipment for watch repairing and spares of watches and clocks, except mounted incomplete movements	1,250
44	70.20	Glass fibre	P.M.
45	73.16; 86.01 to 86.05; 86.09 and 10	Railway equipment	2,000
46	74.01 to 74.05 (except 74.03-02-12-24); 74.07 to 74.09; 74.11 to 74.16	Copper and copper products, except hardware articles within headings 74.14-11; 74.15-01-11-12-13.	2,000
47	75.01 to 75.05	Nickel and nickel products	1,000
48	80.01 to 80.05	Tin and tin products	3,000
49	82.05	Machine tools	1,600
50	Ex 83.15-11	Electrodes for welding	500
51	84.01 (except 84.01-28); 84.02; 84.05; 84.06-01 to 05; 84.06-11-13-21; 84.06-31 to 34; 84.06-41-42-49; 84.07 to 84.14.	Boilers, steam-power units, motors, turbines, pumps, compressors	30,000
52	84.16 to 84.23 (except 84.17-11;) 84.29 to 84.50 (except 84.41-11-22;) 84.56; 84.57; 84.59; 84.60; 84.62 to 84.65.	Miscellaneous equipment	65,000
53	84.17-11; 85.21-32; 90.06; 90.07-01-03; 90.08 (except 90.08-03-22); 90.10-21-23; 90.11 to 90.25 (except 90.19-11); 90.26-01; Ex 90.26-11; 90.27 to 90.29; 91.05; 91.06; 94.02.	Measuring instruments, medical, surgical and dental instruments	5,500
54	84.24-41-42; 84.24-51 to 89; 84.25 to 84.28.	Machinery and equipment for soil cultivation and maintenance, for harvesting and threshing, for dairy and wine industries, etc.	3,000
55	84.51 to 84.55 and 90.10-22	Copying, photocopying and statistical machinery	5,000
56	85.01 (except 85.01-23-24); 85.02; 85.05; 85.08; 85.09; 85.11; 85.12-01-11; 85.13; 85.14; 85.15-01-51-64-65; 85.16 to 85.22 (except 85.21-32); 85.24 to 85.28.	Electric and electronic machinery and equipment	13,000
57	87.02-31-32-41-42-52-53; 87.03; 87.04-01-11; 87.06-01-11; 87.07.	Motor vehicles, etc., not elsewhere specified, excluding those of 4·5 tons or more fully loaded	65,000
58	Chapter 88	Aviation equipment	5,500
59	Chapter 89 (except 89.01-11-31)	Naval equipment	10,000
60	—	Ship repairs	500
61	Various	Small metal parts for local manufactures, replacement parts, spares and accessories of all kinds not elsewhere specified, and necessary for the functioning of machines and apparatus	8,000

List B – (Goods to be imported strictly within the quota values)

101	01.02.15	Dairy cows	100
102	01.05.01	Day-old chicks	100
103	04.02; Ex 19.02.03 to 05	Preserved milk including powdered milk for children and dietetic use	15,000*
104	04.03	Butter	10,000*
105	04.04	Cheeses	6,000*
106	05.04.05	Salted non-edible guts	50
107	Ex 07.01.02	Potatoes for consumption (imported from June 15 to October 15)	300*
108	Ex 08.01.41	Grated coconuts	300*
109	09.01.01	Raw coffee	9,000*
110	09.02.01	Green tea (Formosan only)	18,000
111	09.02.11	Black tea	980
112	09.04.01; 09.05 to 09.08; 09.10.01-03 and 12.07.74.	Pepper, spices	8,500*
113	10.01.12	Soft wheat for consumption	65,000
114	13.01.01	Turmeric root	1,000*
115	13.02 (except 13.02.22)	Gums	100*
116	17.01.01-02	Unprocessed sugar	P.M.
117	17.02.41; 20.07.01 to 09; 33.04.00	Basic materials for manufacture of aerated drinks	250

Morocco (*Continued*)

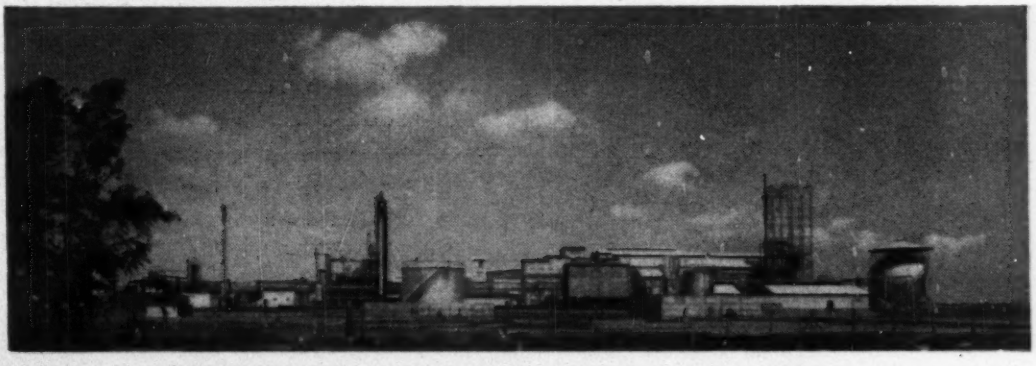
Quota No.	Tariff No.	Description	Quota (1,000 D.H.)
118	Ex 23.02	Bran for use in anti-locust measures	P.M.
119	27.04	Coke and semi-coke	1,400
120	27.09.01	Crude petroleum	30,000
121	27.10 to 27.13	Petroleum products and derivatives	17,000
122	30.01.01 to 30.03.14; 30.05 except 30.05.31.	Pharmaceutical products	3,500
123	32.09.01-01-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-51 and 32.09.61 to 68.	Crushed pigments, varnishes, paints	1,200*
124	32.13.11 to 13	Printing ink	250*
125	34.07.11	Dental wax	5*
126	35.06.01 to 17	Glues	150*
130	41.01.11 to 26; 41.01.51 to 53	Cattle skins and hides	400
132	41.02.51 to 54; 41.05 to 41.08	Processed skins and hides	50
133	43.02	Furskins, tanned or dressed	150
134	44.03.01-02	Coniferous wood	500*
135	44.03.15-16	Timber for mines	3,000*
136	44.12	Wood wool and wood flour	175*
137	47.01	Wood pulp for papermaking	9,000
138	48.01.01	Paper for the printing of magazines and journals	2,100
139	48.01.02-11; 48.01.71 to 75; 48.03.01-11-21 and 48.07.01-11.	Other paper and cardboard	2,750
140	48.01.22-23	Kraft paper and board, unglazed	4,000
141	48.04.00; 48.05.11-12; 48.07.21-24-29-34-36; 48.08.00; 48.15.71; 48.21.08 to 11; 48.21.14-18 and 49.08.01.	Creped papers, tar-lined papers, suitcase cardboard, N.C.R. paper, tracing paper, perforated cards, printing flongs, prepared filters, cellular pulp paper, joints, corners for suitcases, industrial transfers	1,800
142	48.09	Building board	500*
143	51.04.01 to 14; 58.09.22-32 and 60.01.02.	Woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, tulles and lace of continuous synthetic textile fibres (nylon, orlon, dacron, etc.), except woven fabrics for tyre making under heading 51.04.07	7,000*
144	51.04.07-27 and 55.09.03	Woven fabrics for tyre making	6,000
145	51.04.21 to 34	Woven fabrics of continuous artificial fibres (rayon), except woven fabrics for tyres under 51.04.27	1,060*
146	52.01	Metallic thread	60
147	53.01 and 53.02	Sheeps or lambs' wool and other animal hair (fine or coarse) not carded or combed	1,500
148	53.03.01 to 11; 53.04.00 and 53.05.01 to 12	Combed wool and wool waste, including pulled or garnetted rags	250
149	53.06.01 to 11, and 53.07.01 to 11	Carded or combed wool yarn, not put up for retail sale	150
150	53.11.01 to 21	Woven fabrics of wool	4,500*
151	55.05	Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale	4,100*
152	55.09.01 to 98, 56.07.11 to 23	Woven fabrics of cotton and man-made fibres other than fabrics for tyres under heading 55.09.03	40,000*
153	56.05.01 to 06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale	800
154	56.05.11 to 16	Yarn of artificial discontinuous textile fibres not put up for retail sale	3,100*
155	56.07.01 to 05	Woven fabrics of discontinous synthetic textile fibres	900*
156	58.06	Woven labels for marking carpets and clothing	100*
158	60.01.01 to 41 (except 60.01.02)	Knitted or crocheted fabric in pieces	100
159	60.02.01 to 60.05.41	Knitted and crocheted articles	900*
160	61.01.01 to 61.10.00	Clothing and accessories	700*
161	70.17 and 70.18	Laboratory and optical glassware	150*
162	71.13.11-12; 73.31.01-02-12-13-21; 73.32.01-11-21; 73.32.31 to 35; 73.38.01-02-11-13-18-19-21; 73.40-25-62-63; 74.14.11; 74.15.01-11-12-13; 74.18-11; 74.19.52; 75.06.21-31; 76.15.21; 76.16.21-31-72; 79.06.11-21; 80-06.11; 83.01.11 to 40; 83.02.01 to 32; 83.06.17 to 19.	Hardware and ironmongery	4,000*
163	73.01; 73.02; 73.04; 73.05; 73.51 to 73.94.	Iron and steel products including tin-plate	25,000
164	Ex 73.25	Stranded wire and cables, of iron and steel wire, for mining installations	2,000
165	82.04.61	Hand tools for wire banding, etc.	50*
166	84.04.01 to 17	Machinery and equipment for soil preparation	1,000
167	87.01 (except 87.01.13 to 15; 87.01.23 to 25).	Tractors other than those made locally	10,000
169	87.02.12 to 14	Private motor cars (from dollar and sterling zones only) with engines of 3,000 c.c. or more	5,000*
170	87.09.01	Motorcycles	P.M.
171	90.19.11	Artificial teeth	100
172	90.26.21	Electricity meters	300*
173	Various	Basic materials, compounds, and essential articles for local industry, not elsewhere specified	3,500

NOTE: P.M. = to be borne in mind.

The above lists may contain words which are registered in the United Kingdom as trade marks in respect of certain types of goods. The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Fertilizer Plant for India

Stage one of the E.I.D.-Parry group's fertilizer plant, sited at Ennore, near Madras, has now been commissioned. Simon-Carves Ltd., of Stockport designed and constructed the plant which is so laid out that its manufacturing capacity may be doubled when necessary at little additional cost. Initially, 51,000 tons of 16:20:0 fertilizer, ready bagged or in bulk, will be produced for distribution by road or rail.



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Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

5/- per line, minimum 25/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

MANGLA DAM PROJECT. NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH VOLTAGE CABLES, WEST PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, INDUS BASIN DEVELOPMENT. The West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority expects to issue tender documents in November 1963 for the design, manufacture, delivery ex-works and supervision of installation and testing of the following:

Contract No. 14 – Cables

132 kV. cable – Approximately 5,000 yards of single core cable to be run in a ventilated tunnel.

220 kV. cable – Approximately 2,500 yards of single core cable to be run in a ventilated tunnel.

11 kV. – Approximately 16,000 yards of three core cable.

Low voltage cables, both A.C. and D.C., multicore cable and earthing copper will also be included.

The cables and their associated equipment are to be installed at the site of the Mangla Dam Project under the supervision of the Manufacturer. The procurement of the equipment will be financed through the Indus Basin Development Fund which is administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank.) The Mechanical and Electrical Consultants are Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, 8, 10 and 12 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.1, in association with the Consulting Engineers for the Mangla Dam Project: Messrs. Binnie & Partners, Artillery House, Artillery Row, London, S.W.1. Applications are invited from Manufacturers who wish to be placed on the List of Approved Tenderers. Such applications should be made in English, to the Mechanical and Electrical Consultants giving full details of the Manufacturer's resources and experience in the design and manufacture of High Voltage Cables. Particulars should be furnished of Contracts previously executed by the Manufacturer for High Voltage Cables of equivalent size and voltage to those listed above giving the names of the respective Purchasers and Consulting Engineers concerned. Only those Manufacturers who show proof of the necessary experience and are prepared to tender for the whole of the equipment listed above will be eligible. Applications must reach the Mechanical and Electrical Consultants not later than July 19, 1963.

OYEZ, OYEZ! The translation of sales and technical literature in all languages is *our* business. TRANSLAGENCY LTD., 4 Norland Square, London, W.11. Tel.: Park 3333.

SALES OR GENERAL MANAGEMENT: Advertiser, aged 46, M.I.-Ex., M.I.M.S.M., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.B.I.M., seeks appointment in progressive organization. Experienced Mechanical Fabrics and Household Textiles (17 yrs.), Light Engineering (13 yrs.); Sales (Industrial, Wholesale and Retail), Production and Works Management. Currently Home and Export Sales Manager. Fluent French and German, limited Spanish. Accustomed top level negotiations and foreign travel. Excellent references. Box No. M.9567, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

U-NEED-A HOTEL wherever you go. 'Know-how' means you ought to know. – HOTEL BOOKINGS (ABROAD), 3 Alkerden Road, London, W.4. (Tel. Chiswick 9052.) Just ask for F. Preston.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE going to USSR and East Europe in June, enquiries welcomed. Box M.9568, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

ICELAND. Director of Company with wide experience of the Market leaving for periodic tour of Iceland mid-July, would undertake commissions, market research, visit local Agents, etc., for U.K. principals, on cost-sharing or fee basis. Write: D. Neate, M.I.Ex., 1 Sloane Square, London, S.W.1.

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence, 31 Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.2. Tel.: Trafalgar 5213.

FISHING TACKLE INDUSTRY AND ALLIED SPORTS. Company having excellent connection with the Wholesale side of the Industry throughout the United Kingdom, are prepared to undertake Sales, Distribution, and Service, of Equipment etc. suitable to this Industry. Inquiries treated in the strictest confidence. Box No. S5434. *Board of Trade Journal* Room D84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

"TIPP-EX", the modern method of correcting errors in typing. Also "Aero-Type" for air-mail paper. Send 10s. for 4 sample packets for your typists. Baker Harris Supply Co. (BOT), 96/98 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

FOR SALE.—NEW AND GRADE 1 EX-GOV. BLANKETS offered for Export. Box No. S5672, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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REDUNDANT PLANT purchased, from a small electric motor to machine tools or a complete factory or works. Specialists in works dismantling. Prompt inspection and offers. C. M. Hartshorne & Co. Ltd., Meltham, Huddersfield. Phone: Meltham 537.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices.

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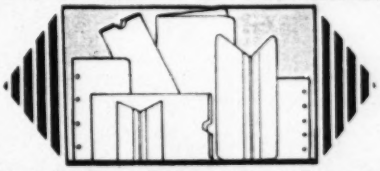

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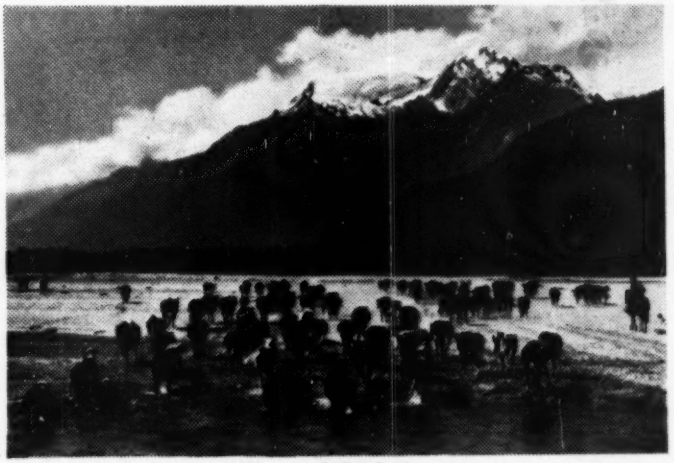
THE CITY OF STEEL SELLS TO NEW ZEALAND

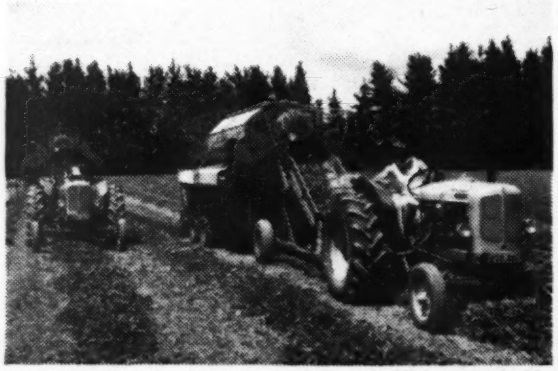
The Commonwealth country of New Zealand is in area only slightly larger than Britain. It has a population of 2,372,000 including 160,000 Maoris. The principal city is Auckland, with 423,000 people, but the capital is Wellington, on the southern coast of the North Island. About 49% of the land of the two islands is agricultural and the country's main exports are wool, meat, butter and cheese. New Zealand produces a tenth of the world's wool and for every one inhabitant there are 20 sheep.

Britain is New Zealand's chief market; 51% of her 1961 exports came here. In return Britain exports machinery, metals and manufactures, vehicles, textiles and chemicals to New Zealand and is her largest supplier.

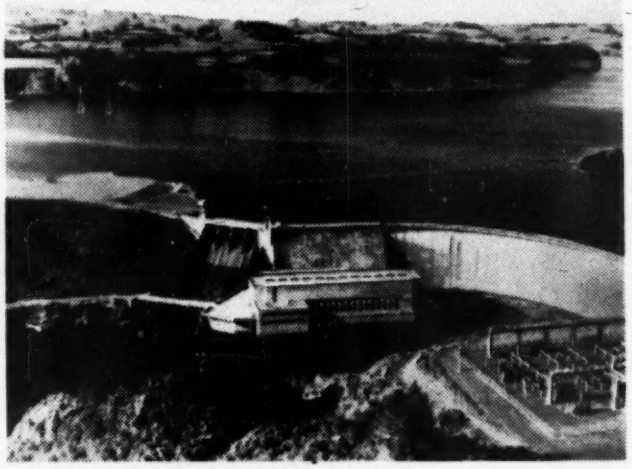
The Steel Company of Wales is active in New Zealand. In 1962 the total of *world* exports from 'The City of Steel,' the vast steelworks at Port Talbot, was over £35 million. This included 45% of Britain's sheet steel and 75% of her tinplate exports. These figures were achieved in the face of heavy competition.



Cattle droving in Arawhata Valley, South Westland



PEA HARVEST From late November until the end of February—the New Zealand summer—an army of workers in three round-the-clock shifts gathers the pea harvest. This crop, near Hastings, is destined for the plant of J. Wattie Canneries Ltd. who are users of tinplate manufactured by The Steel Company of Wales.



PAINT TEST Paint samples manufactured by Taubmans Ltd. of Wellington are tested by an employee. The cans for paint are manufactured by Alex Harvey and Sons (Wellington) Ltd. from tinplate supplied by The Steel Company of Wales.

COOKER LINE These modern electric cookers are being assembled and tested at Christchurch, South Island. Domestic appliances, such as refrigerators and cookers, that are made in New Zealand, use considerable quantities of sheet steel supplied by 'The City of Steel.'

WATER POWER HARNESSED The 90,000 kilowatt Karapiro dam project is one of a chain designed to improve New Zealand's hydro-power output. New Zealanders use an average of 22% more electricity per head than the British. The Steel Company of Wales supplies New Zealand with electrical sheet steel for use in power and distribution transformers.

Steel for the World from Wales

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED